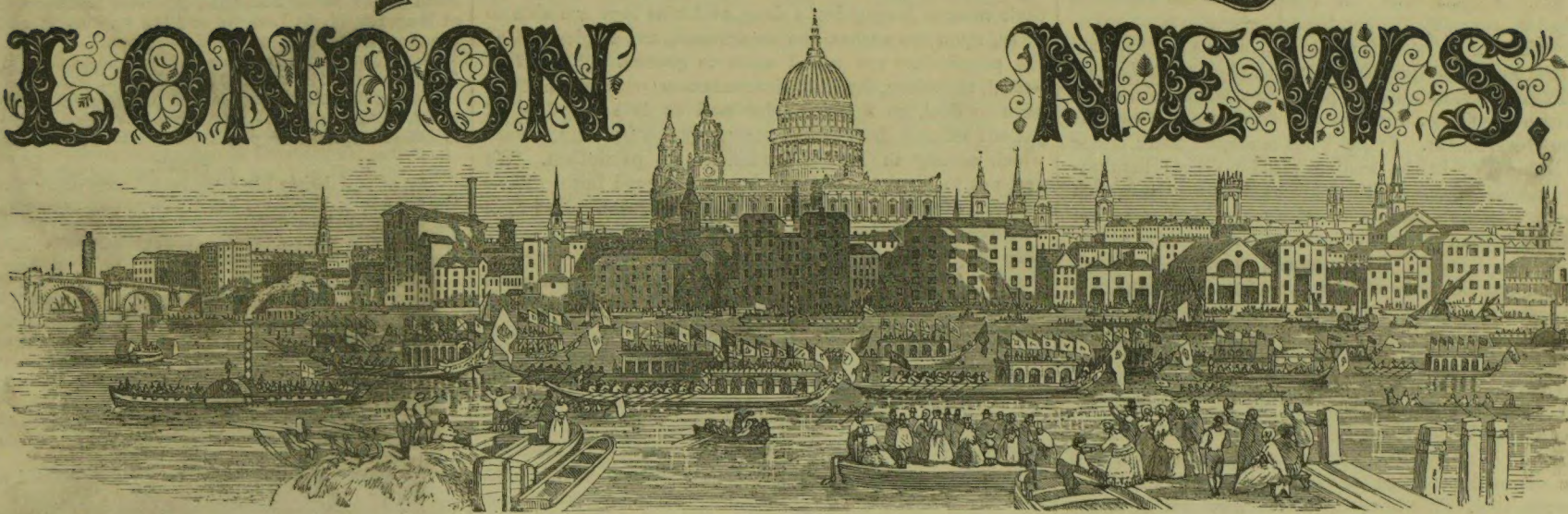


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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## RUSSIAN POLICY.

"No news is good news" is a proverb which expresses broadly but correctly the condensed experience of mankind. We have no news from Russia, but we have speculative articles in the *Official Gazette* and also in the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, which have probably attracted the study of British statesmen towards the foreign policy of the Russian Government. There is not much, we think, either in the inspired or in the semi-inspired political lucubrations to which we refer. They are evidently written with a view to appease domestic dissatisfaction, and were not primarily designed to soothe international apprehensions. They disclose, however, a state of affairs which somewhat shakes our confidence in the long-continued maintenance of European peace. Not necessarily so, we admit. The Government of Alexander II. is probably fully as desirous of avoiding hostile collision with its neighbours, if that may be done without putting in peril fundamental principles of Russian policy, as the Government of Queen Victoria, for instance, can be under similar conditions. We have no charge to bring against the able men to whom the conduct of public affairs in Russia has been committed. We have no doubt whatever as to the pacific leanings of the Czar, or as to the supreme purpose of his heart to complete the domestic reforms which he has initiated. We have some anxiety, however, in regard to the inevitable tendency of things beyond the control of either Sovereign or Government; and, although there would appear to be no probability of this country being involved in the dangerous complications which Russian policy may bring about, we cannot altogether throw off the fear that the Franco-German peace has not so far settled Continental differences as to render a further shock of arms on the grandest scale a remote or a military contingency.

Englishmen, perhaps, have not made themselves very intimately acquainted with the general laws and tendencies which govern the external policy of the Russian Empire. Of all European peoples, however, their position, it might have been supposed, should have furnished them with a clue to what they regard as an insoluble mystery. The conquerors and possessors of India ought at least to have learned something fitted to illustrate the aggressive and encroaching policy of Russia better than they seem to have done. For many years before the extinction of the East India Company and the substitution for its authority of that of Queen Victoria, the annexation of native States and the extension of the Company's dominions steadily proceeded in spite of the protestations of the directors themselves. This resulted mainly from the fact that official society in India was, with very slight exceptions, the only European society in that peninsula; and from the further fact that official society, by a law of its own nature, inevitably tends to extend itself, and so widen the range of its own power and influence. It is very much the same case at the present moment in Russia. The Government may be, and probably is, pacifically disposed—intent rather upon consolidating its territorial acquisitions than upon increasing them. But the officialism of Russia may be regarded as substantially the public opinion of Russia, and, in as far as it comes in contact with the inferior civilisation which meets it at its frontiers, its almost irresistible tendency is to eat its way into the more loosely constituted texture of society. The aggressive policy of the Russian Empire, therefore, arises out of the contest on its extended frontier of two different stages of civilisation. It is sometimes ascribed to far-reaching designs; it has been traced up to the will of Peter the Great. But the active and continuous life of it should be sought, not in any arbitrary determination of a particular Sovereign or a party, but in those commanding elements of human nature which always assert themselves in the presence of certain conditions.

It has to be borne in mind, moreover, that as a European Power, and a Power of vast extent and strength, Russia is singularly cut off from the ordinary means of intercourse with the world. It possesses no maritime outlet to speak of but the Euxine and the Baltic. It must find its way out of these seas through narrow gates which are in the keeping of other Powers. It is like a giant in confinement. Great as are its territorial proportions, and ample as may be its room for exercise at home, it has but scanty means of guaranteeing for itself unrestricted communication at all times with the world abroad. Hence it is always more or less restive in its relations with the Powers bordering upon the Black Sea and upon the Baltic. It craves a seaboard more in correspondence with the amplitude of its territory than it actually possesses; and this fact, natural as it is, accounts for, though it may not justify, the paternal and protecting interest which its successive Governments have usually displayed in regard to those members of its own race which are mingled with other populations, under other Governments, bordering upon countries that hem it in from the seas. It is very doubtful whether Russia covets any extension of its dominions for extension's sake. Its longing for extension is a longing of its people for easy and free communication with the rest of the world. It is in these facts, and such as these, that we discern the seeds of danger to the future peace of Europe. For the present, we believe Alexander II. and his Government are really desirous of maintaining unbroken the peace of Europe. It must be confessed, however, that in pursuing their pacific

policy they run counter to the opinion—or shall we rather say the felt needs?—of the Russian people. They have their reasons for putting a drag, as far as they are able to do so, upon the wishes, the aspirations, and tendencies of the people they are called upon to govern. They feel bound, therefore, by the circumstances with which they have to deal, to apologise for and explain a policy of patient waiting for, and seeming sympathy with, issues which society in Russia identifies with patriotism. We are not inclined to doubt their general good faith. Their position of difficulty we can clearly recognise. But their very form of government—strongly as we dislike it—may help to pilot them through the perils by which they are beset. In any case, it is matter of comfort to our mind that England is not likely to be involved in the conflicts which may grow out of the circumstances with which they will have to grapple. No one of us, it is true, would, now or hereafter, witness without sympathetic suffering a trial of strength between Russia and any of her neighbours. It may or it may not be inevitable; but this United Kingdom has reason to be devoutly thankful that in any international questions between Russia and any of the military Powers of Europe, out of which war between them may arise, we may, and probably shall, maintain perfect neutrality, and shall only be condemned to look from afar upon the military struggles which seem destined to precede an era of settled and universal peace.

## "OUR POLL."

Our Poll!—Is anything equivocal intended or suggested in the title? Is it to be understood as applicable equally to the human as to the feathered favourite? Pets they both are of the family, there can be no doubt; and although we have never heard a parrot called Mary, we have heard little girls called "Polly," and even "Pretty Poll." The addition in the latter case of "pretty" might be the more necessary, as to address some little girls with the most abbreviated form into which the pretty name of Mary is transformed would be a very hazardous familiarity. "Girls," we have said; but even this might be deemed scarcely sufficiently respectful. The story goes that Sir Joshua Reynolds, after painting his favourite niece, "Offy" Palmer, at the age of fourteen, reading "Clarissa"—the charming portrait now in the Academy Exhibition—gave offence to her by calling the picture "A Girl Reading," &c., instead of a "Young Lady." The adjective "pretty" is certainly more applicable to the lady than to the bird in our Engraving: if not a beauty of the highest order, she is very sweet and engaging. To be sure, the parrot or macaw loses all the splendour of his colouring in this medium, and we must not forget what a beauty the rival Poll appears in the pictures by Sir Joshua and many other painters, besides the author of our original. The spectator should observe that there is another lady and bird on the screen in the background—inhabitants both of the Flowery Land, to neither of whom, however, by any stretch of courtesy can be applied the epithet "pretty." We have only to add that the water-colour drawing we have engraved is a very meritorious work by Mr. W. Duncan, son of the well-known member of the Old Water Colour Society.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Special Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 11.

The election in Paris, on Sunday, passed off with perfect order. A great many persons abstained from voting, but the supporters of the Government and the Moderate Republicans rallied in sufficient force to return M. Vautrain by a good majority over M. Victor Hugo. The success of M. Vautrain is looked upon as a decisive victory of common-sense and the spirit of Conservatism, and is expected by the tradesmen and manufacturers of Paris to be followed by the return of the Assembly to Paris and by measures of clemency. M. Victor Hugo, in an address to the people of Paris, "the city which Germany could not vanquish," as he terms it, demands an amnesty, as the only means of putting an end to party strife and restoring order. In the departments two Bonapartists have been elected—M. Levert in the Pas-de-Calais and M. Chesnelong in the Basses Pyrénées. Neither of these candidates, however, openly came forward as champion of the fallen régime, deeming it more prudent to conceal their true colours.

There was a somewhat stormy scene in the Assembly on Saturday. Several petitions had been presented demanding monarchical institutions, and referring to the Republic as provisional only. M. de Lorgeril, who had to report on them, placed considerable emphasis on this word, and even went so far, when interrupted, as to maintain the accuracy of the expression in describing the present Government of France. This roused the ire of the Left, and for some minutes there was violent uproar. The President, however, at length managed to restore order by threatening to leave his chair. At the same sitting, the Bishop of Orleans, M. Dupanloup, was elected President of the Committee on the Bill on Primary Instruction. This is looked upon as being tantamount to its rejection. On Monday the question of the income tax was again the subject of a long debate, when M. Thiers opposed it in a long speech, in which he maintained that the taxes on raw material must form the principal source of the additional revenue required. On Tuesday the Assembly ratified the additional convention with Germany, and then re-entered on the consideration of the financial propositions of the Government, commencing with the tax on transferable securities. The debate was resumed yesterday, but without any decision being arrived at. The report of the Commission on the return of the Assembly to Paris was also read at this sitting, and was extremely adverse to such a course. The debate on the question is expected to commence to-day.

The diplomatic relations between France and Germany are now completely re-established, Count Arnim having at length presented his credentials to M. Thiers. The interview between the two statesmen is said to have been a very cordial one.

The trial of the persons charged with the murder of the late Archbishop of Paris has commenced, and the evidence against several of them is so strong as to leave little doubt of what the result will be.

The resignation of his seat in the Academy by the Bishop of Orleans has caused some stir among the Immortals, who, in a meeting held last Friday, decided not to accept it. It is rumoured, however, that the Bishop will persevere in his intention.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil dined with M. Thiers last Sunday. There were about forty guests in all—among them the Prince de Joinville, Marshal M'Mahon, the Duchess of Magenta, M. de Lesseps, and the various Ministers. After the dinner there was a grand reception.

Lord Lorne and Princess Louise, who have been spending a few days in Paris, have left for Cannes.

It is stated that a proposition has been made by Lord Lyons to allow the Treaty of Commerce to remain in force, without modification, another year from the 1st of next month.

## SPAIN.

An official decree has been issued convoking the Cortes for the 22nd inst. The King has conferred upon General Espartero the title of Prince of Vergara. There has been a funeral service in Madrid in honour of the late Marshal Prim. King Amadeus was present.

## GERMANY.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Reichsrath, on Monday, the Minister of War, in reply to a question, stated that the number of soldiers returned as missing in the army of the North German Confederation amounted at present to 3241. These consist mostly of men who died as prisoners in France. The Minister of War acknowledged that the German prisoners and wounded were, to a certain extent, treated with the greatest humanity, irrespectively of the brutal murder of a few soldiers in the Pyrenees.

An amicable negotiation having been opened with Brazil, the fitting out of the German squadron has been suspended. Vice-Admiral Jackmann has been appointed to the command of the entire German sea force in active service.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

On Saturday last, at noon, the Emperor received the new English Ambassador, Sir Andrew Buchanan, who presented his credentials. The Ambassador and his suite were conveyed to the Emperor's palace in Imperial carriages.

## GREECE.

A new Cabinet has been constituted as follows:—M. Balgari, President of the Ministry and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Nicolopoulos, Minister of the Interior; M. Draco, Minister of War; M. Papamichalopulo, Minister of Finance; M. Notara, Minister of Public Worship; M. Metara, Minister of Justice; M. Bubuli, Minister of Marine.

The first act of the new Ministry has been the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

## AMERICA.

Through the cable we are informed of the death of General Halleck. The General, who was in his fifty-sixth year, was, for a short time during the war of secession, Commander-in-Chief of the United States armies, but was succeeded by General Grant, and then became Chief of the Staff.

Mr. James Fisk, jun., of Erie Railway notoriety, has been assassinated in the corridor of the Grand Central Hotel, New York, by Edward Stokes, who fired three pistol shots at Fisk, one of which inflicted a mortal wound in the abdomen. One telegram states that the assassination took place on Saturday, another says that the affair occurred on Sunday afternoon. Stokes has been arrested. There has been a long and scandalous litigation between the assassin and his victim.

The Ohio Legislature has re-elected Mr. John Sherman senator.

A factional split in the Louisiana Legislature has resulted in the violent death of one of the members who was endeavouring to prevent another's arrest by his opponents. Another regiment has been ordered to New Orleans.

A preconcerted outbreak of Ku-Klux is reported from Missouri. A large number of armed men turned out in pursuit of negroes; business was suspended, and mob violence reigned supreme. An eye-witness of the outbreak saw the dead bodies of five victims.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The ceremony of hoisting the British flag in the diamond-fields took place on Nov. 17, when the flag was greeted with great loyalty by an immense concourse of people.

The Right Rev. Dr. Merriman was consecrated Bishop of Grahamstown, in the cathedral of that city, on Nov. 30.

## INDIA.

The intelligence from the Loosai expedition reaches to the 4th inst. General Bouchier's Cachar column continues advancing. No further hostilities are reported. General Brownlow's column encamped at Savoonga on the 3rd, and a Sylhoo chief had sent a message desiring peace.

The Viceroy of India arrived at Delhi Camp at seven on Monday morning. He was met by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief, the Maharajah Scindia, and other native chiefs. Fifteen hundred troops were paraded, and presented a fine appearance. A field-day, under General Tombs, followed, and a levée and ball. The military manoeuvres were to be continued daily.

The King of Siam arrived at Calcutta on Saturday. This week is being devoted to festivities.

In the Bombay papers received by the last mail we have full accounts of the widespread sympathy aroused in India by the illness of the Prince of Wales.

The King of Italy has conferred upon Sir Daniel Adolphus Lange the order of Knight of the Crown of Italy.

The Sultan has appointed a Christian, Vahen Effendi, to be Minister of Public Instruction in Turkey.

A letter from Rome states that on St. John's Day the Pope received presents of 800 baskets of flowers.

The Roumanian Senate has passed the bill relating to the Roumanian railways.

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia has been invited by the University of Moscow to become an honorary member.

Advices from Mexico state that the Mexican insurgent, Diaz, has been defeated in two general engagements.

The *Gazette* formally announces that the Queen has appointed William Henry Gregory, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon and its dependencies.

Henceforward the mails for Malta intended for conveyance via Italy will be made up in London every Wednesday and Friday evening.

Two prizes of 400f. and 200f. each have been offered by a Swiss society for an essay on the best means for moderating the excessive consumption of ardent spirits in Switzerland.

The Indian troop-ship *Euphrates*, Captain Curme, has arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay and Malta with the 3rd Regiment, besides invalids and time-expired men.

It is stated that the Chinese Government has determined to follow the example of the Japanese, and send young men to England and the United States to be educated.

The Emperor of Germany sent busts of himself in white marble, as New-Year's gifts, to Prince von Bismarck, Marshal von Moltke, and Count von Roon.



The mail for India has passed through the Mont Cenis tunnel for the first time, and arrived on Monday morning at Brindisi, taking for the journey twenty-four hours less than by the old route.

The Hon. Edmund John Monson, now her Majesty's Consul at the Azores, has been appointed her Majesty's Consul-General at Pesth, with jurisdiction in all the territories belonging to the kingdom of Hungary.

Two hundred and thirty-two political journals are published in Switzerland, of which 173 appear in German, 44 in French, 9 in Italian, 5 in the Romance dialect, and 1 in English. The number of other periodical publications amounts to 170.

A great demonstration was made at Lausanne on Sunday, in memory of the French soldiers who died there while the army of General Bourbaki was interned in Switzerland during the war; 6000 persons walked in procession, preceded by music and by the tricolour flag veiled in black. A mortuary statue was unveiled at the Montère Cemetery.

The Atlantic cables of 1865 and 1866 are showing signs of decreasing insulation. The condition of the cables does not at present affect the regular and rapid transmission of messages; and the company have sent out Mr. Willoughby Smith to superintend the tests which are being made at Heart's Content.

The Empress of Germany has presented to the Church of St. Thomas, at Strasbourg, which is used by the Protestants of that city as a garrison church, a splendid gold crucifix and two gold candelabra in the purest Gothic style, together with a Bible richly ornamented with silver reposing on a silver desk. These presents were placed upon the altar at the Christmas services.

Several influential persons in Turkey have expressed a desire to organise an international exhibition in Constantinople during the autumn of the present year. The object of the contemplated exhibition is to further the progress of arts, agriculture, commerce, and industry in Turkey, and also to open a great, new, and ready market not only in Turkey but in all adjacent countries. The co-operation of a large number of leading firms has already been secured, and there is no doubt that the undertaking will be brought to a successful issue. It is proposed to hold the exhibition in a large and appropriate building already erected.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in a "Forefathers' Day" speech at New York, said:—"Of our Pilgrim-Fathers little is known. I have often thought that histories might be written about the Mayflower, and that poems might be composed in respect to some of the worthiest of the Pilgrims. If we had looked on them with our modern eyes, they would have seemed a most homely, uncouth, and ordinary set of men. Social graces did not seem to fall to their lot. That they had their faults we all know. They brought with them some of the prejudices of Europe, and had not freed themselves from notions of persecution. They believed, above all things, in the existence and power of the evil one. The devil was everywhere in their thoughts. In our modern times we have gone free from that superstition. We of New York know there is no such being, but in the early days of New England Satan was believed in piously and fervently."

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The average yearly number of visitors to the South Kensington Museum during the last five years has been 905,084.

Mr. T. J. P. Jodrell has forwarded £200 to the Charity Organisation Society, and Colonel E. Hegan Kennard £20.

The sum required to be raised from the parishes and districts of London for the expenses of the Metropolitan Board of Works this year is £222,149.

The Duke of Argyll has consented to preside at the anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund Society, which is fixed to take place on May 11, at Willis's Rooms.

A movement has been started to establish a hospital in London for the treatment of diseases apart from the ordinary administration of alcoholic liquors.

The *Medical Times and Gazette* says that Dr. Guy has resigned the chair of medical jurisprudence at King's College, but that institution will still retain his valuable services as professor of hygiene.

The annual ball in the interest of the Linen and Woollen Drapers' Institution took place, yesterday week, at Willis's Rooms, and was largely attended, a majority of the members of the leading firms in London being present.

The Mercers' Company has voted a donation of £1500 to the Derry Diocesan Fund, on the sole condition that it shall be devoted to the sustentation of the Church in five parishes in that diocese. Sir Thomas Tilson has also contributed £250.

The annual exhibition of students' drawings at the Female School of Art, Queen-square (an institution which is under the patronage of the Queen, and of which the Princess of Wales and Princess Louise are vice-patronesses), was opened on Monday.

A lad died yesterday week, at Notting-hill, from hydrophobia. About seven months ago the boy's father died from the same dreadful malady, having been also bitten by the dog which has caused the death of his son.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board, last Saturday, passed a resolution expressing satisfaction at the result of the inquiry instituted by the Local Government Board into the conduct of the Hampstead Smallpox Hospital, and absolving the committee of management from all blame in the matter.

The Council of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts has abolished the payment of an entrance fee. The session will begin on the 18th inst., and lectures will be given on each Thursday following, and occasionally exhibitions of works of art and conversazioni.

The first meeting of the members of the Institution of Civil Engineers after the Christmas vacation took place on Tuesday evening, when the newly-elected president, Mr. Hawkesley, delivered the opening address. He condemned the heavily-armoured ships now in use in the navy, and recommended instead light and swift vessels.

Dean Stanley will preach a sermon in Westminster Abbey, on Sunday morning, the 28th inst., on behalf of the funds of the Printers' Corporation, and will introduce many reminiscences of the printers' art in connection with the abbey. The anniversary festival will take place at the London Tavern, on March 13—Lord George Hamilton, M.P., in the chair.

The course of lectures at the South Kensington Museum by Professors Duncan, Guthrie, and Huxley, for the instruction of women in science and art, was resumed on Wednesday, when Professor Guthrie delivered the first of a series on "Elementary Physics and Chemistry." He will be followed by Professor Huxley on "Elementary Biology."

At the meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, it was resolved, upon the motion of Mr. C. Reed, M.P., that the plan for erecting a school upon the German system of class division should be tried upon a site in Essex-street, Stepney, where it has been determined to provide accommodation for 1000 children.

On Saturday the female hippopotamus, in the Zoological Society's gardens, gave birth to a young one. This is the second of the species born in the gardens. The mother displays such jealous savageness that no one—not even the keepers—can enter the building in which she is placed.

During the past quarter upwards of 118 tons of putrid and unwholesome fish were seized by the officer of the Fishmongers' Company in Billingsgate and Columbia markets, and destroyed as unfit for human food. Of this large quantity 113 tons came from the former market, and nearly all of it was brought by rail into the metropolis.

Mrs. Reid, who was known to some people as "the eccentric old lady of Stamford-street," bequeathed on her death, which took place about a month ago, her property to the Brompton Consumption Hospital. No estimate could at the time be formed of the amount of which she had died possessed; but it has since been found that it will reach at least £110,000.

The total number of paupers in the metropolis last week was 122,647, of whom 35,412 were in workhouses, and 87,235 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1871, 1870, and 1869, these figures show a decrease of 27,729, 31,913, and 22,659 respectively. The total number of vagrants relieved was 787, of whom 631 were men, 134 women, and 22 children under sixteen years of age.

We are requested to state that the music at the recent Westminster Play was performed by the band of the Coldstream Guards, under Mr. Godfrey's direction, and that is a guarantee that the music was excellent—a fit adjunct to the capital acting. The "ancient musicians," referred to in the article accompanying our illustration of the play, bore part, as was mentioned, in some previous performance.

Sir John Pakington, after distributing the prizes at the Birkbeck Institution, yesterday week, delivered an address, in which he said he felt the greatest gratitude to the present Government for the manner in which, under the guidance of Mr. Forster, they had dealt with the subject of education. He regarded the Education Act and the Endowed Schools Act as two of the most noble measures of the century. He deprecated the renewal of the religious contest, and hoped that the Acts might be allowed to be fairly tried.

Last week 2452 births and 1619 deaths were registered in London—the former having been 24 above, and the latter 139 below, the average. Ninety-one persons died from smallpox, 67 from measles, 24 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 92 from whooping-cough, 40 from different forms of fever (of which 2 were certified as typhus, 26 as enteric or typhoid, and 12 as simple continued fever), and 7 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of whooping-cough were somewhat more numerous than in the previous week, while those from the other zymotic diseases had declined.

Some correspondence is going on respecting the recent medical declaration as to the use of alcohol. Mr. Skey, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, tells us that his warrant for the frequent employment of alcoholic stimulants in the form of wine is founded on the conviction that all illnesses in one stage or another betoken debility. For a condition of real weakness he prescribes wine as a prominent remedy, to be administered at intervals, more or less long according to circumstances. He adds:—"I think if medical men of authority would adopt the practice of comparing notes with each other, and of learning what is doing outside the circle of their pursuits, whether in hospital or out of hospital, with minds attuned to candid inquiry after truth, among other questions that of the real value of alcohol in the treatment of disease might obtain its solution."

Yesterday week the Rector of Spitalfields presided over a preliminary meeting convened to consider the propriety of presenting a memorial to Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in appreciation of her munificent gifts to the poor of East London. The object met with warm approval, and it was resolved that, with a view to its furtherance, a public meeting should be at once held.—The annual Christmas dinner, given by Baroness Burdett-Coutts to costermongers in Spitalfields, the Columbia Shoeblack Brigade, the Virginia row school boys, and others, took place yesterday week, when 300 men and boys sat down to a good dinner. The workroom was tastefully decorated, and after dinner songs were sung and charades acted. At dinner the Rev. Samuel Bardsley, M.A., the Rural Dean and Rector of Spitalfields, said some kind, cheery words to those present. Mr. Hassard was also present to wish from the Baroness a prosperous and happy new year to all present.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday evening, the chair was taken by Sir Bartle Frere. Before the ordinary business of the meeting was commenced the president spoke of the action taken by the council since the last meeting with regard to the search for Dr. Livingstone. The reason for immediate action was that a steamer was about to proceed by way of the Suez Canal direct to Zanzibar, and if the expedition sailed by that vessel they might reach there in time to go up the country immediately, if everything was prepared for them; so that the only difficulty which remained was to provide the pecuniary means and to select the men. With regard to the selection of the person to take charge of the expedition, the council had that day resolved to appoint a sub-committee to consider the applications from forty volunteers. With regard to the pecuniary question, they were aware that the council proposed to grant £500. Sir Fowell Buxton offered £200; Mr. Webb, a tried friend of Dr. Livingstone, had sent £50; Mr. Murray had sent £50; Mr. Young (a merchant prince of Glasgow) had sent a laconic note that £100 or £500—whichever might be necessary—was at their service; and many others who had sent subscriptions, including Lady Franklin, had stated their willingness, if necessary, to double their subscriptions. The action of the council was cordially approved by the meeting.

## NEW ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.

WILLIAM CHARLES THOMAS DOBSON, R.A.

Mr. Dobson was born at Hamburg in 1817, and is of English parentage on the male side only. This will account for an occasional German title to his pictures, and probably also for the somewhat German type of face which so frequently reappears in his works. His education, except in its earliest stage, was, however, received in England, he having been brought over when nine years of age to this country. He commenced his art-studies as a boy at the British Museum, and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1836. His early instruction in painting was received from Mr. E. Opie,

nephew of the celebrated John Opie, who interested himself much in the young student, but would receive no remuneration. Early in his career, also, the young artist was introduced to Sir Charles Eastlake, from whom for many years, though not exactly in the position of pupil, he received constant advice and instruction in art. The friendly connection between the late president of the Academy and the subject of this notice was honourable to both—disinterested on the one side, grateful and respectful on the other. Mr. Dobson, doubtless, benefited much from the cultivated mind and pure taste of Sir Charles, whose example probably led his young friend into the difficult walk of religious painting. But for this one might have supposed that Mr. Dobson was mainly influenced by the German revival of religious art. Mr. Dobson's treatment of scriptural themes has, however, despite much that is abstract, negative, or "puristic," a simple naturalness—a kind of homely piety—which has little in common with either the asceticism of Overbeck or the more grandiose Raphaellesque or Michael-Angelesque mannerism of Cornelius and other German masters. Besides this our artist has a true painter's relish for the more attractive qualities of the medium in which he has chiefly worked, which scarcely one of the German revivers of sacred art possessed; and his principal works have some uncommon technical excellences. In 1843 Mr. Dobson was appointed Head Master of the Government School of Design in Birmingham, an office which he was induced to resign in 1845 for the purpose of pursuing his studies in Italy. In 1860 the artist was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and he was voted to the full membership near the close of the last year. In recent years Mr. Dobson has cultivated painting in water colours, and in 1870 he accepted an offer of the Old Water-Colour Society to enter their ranks. The following are among the artist's most important oil paintings, most of which have been engraved and become highly popular. "Tobias and the Angel" (1853), "The Charity of Dorcas" (1854); "The Alms Deeds of Dorcas" (1855), the property of the Queen; "The Prosperous Days of Job" and "The Children in the Market Place" (1856); "Reading the Psalms" and "The Child Jesus going down with his Parents to Nazareth" (1857), both in the collection of Baroness Burdett-Coutts; "Fairy Tales," "Hagar and Ishmael sent Away," and the "Holy Innocents" (1858), "Nazareth," "The Good Shepherd" "Christ in the Temple," "Peace be to this House," and "Alms."

## LUMB STOCKS, R.A.

Mr. Stocks, historical line engraver, was born at Lightcliffe, near Halifax, Nov. 30, 1812, and was educated at Horton, near Bradford, where also he acquired some taste for drawing, under the tuition of Mr. C. Cope, the father of the present R.A. Mr. Stocks's pupillage in line-engraving was commenced under Charles Rolls, in 1827, and on the completion of the term of his articles, in 1833, the already able engraver was at once engaged by the proprietors of several of the annuals then in the meridian of their popularity. For the "Literary Souvenir," the "Amulet," and the "Keepsake," he was commissioned to engrave plates after Stothard, Sir W. Beechey, Cattemole, Herbert, and others. Succeeding these, he engraved for "Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art" the picture by Maclise, "Fitting out Moses for the Fair," "Nell Gwynne," after C. Landseer, and "The Christening," after Peary Williams. Then followed the larger, beautiful, and well-known work "Raffaello and the Fornarina," after Sir A. W. Calcott, a commission from the Art-Union of London; and "The Glee Maiden," after R. Scott-Lauder, for the Association for the Promotion of the Fine-Arts in Scotland; for which society he subsequently engraved "The Ten Virgins," after J. E. Lauder, "The Gentle Shepherd," after Wilkie, "Nannie," after T. Faed, R.A., and other works. In 1846 he commenced the engraving of "The Dame School" from Webster's well-known picture, now in the Vernon Gallery; and, on its completion, "The Rubber" was undertaken, after the same painter. In 1853 he was elected an Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy, and in 1855 was made a member of the new class, thereby being eligible to the rank of Royal Academician. The engraving of "Bed-Time," after W. P. Frith, R.A., was produced in 1853, followed by "Many Happy Returns of the Day" (1859) and "Claude Duval," both from pictures by the same painter. For the "Queen's Gallery" series he also engraved plates after Mulready, Leslie, Uwins, Philip, Faed, and other artists. Mr. Stocks is at present occupied on his most important work—that from the vast stereochrome painting by Maclise in the Royal Gallery of Westminster Palace, "The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher," upon which Mr. Stocks has been engaged upwards of five years, and which is now approaching completion. To the honour of the Art-Union of London, let us add that this great work is a commission from that society. Two of the engraver's sons have adopted painting as a profession, and have already become exhibitors at the Royal Academy and elsewhere.

The portrait of Mr. Dobson is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co.; that of Mr. Stocks from one by Messrs. Moira and Haigh, of Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square.

## THE BACHELORS' COTTAGE, SANDRINGHAM.

On the estate of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Sandringham, not too far distant from the principal mansion, is to be found a small house which has occasionally been occupied for some days by his brothers and other gentlemen when visiting the Prince of Wales; and there is reason to believe that the consumption of prime tobacco, in the form of cigars, has sometimes been carried on in this snuggerly, with suitable accompaniments of a liquid form, to aid the discussion of plans for the conquest of the adjacent game preserves. The Bachelors' Cottage, as it is familiarly called, is a pleasant haunt for idle hours, of which some of the privileged guests may cherish very agreeable recollections. It will probably be a few weeks yet before his Royal Highness can leave the house in which he has lain prostrate on the bed of sickness ever since last November, but we are glad to learn that he is already permitted to quit the room where he was so long confined; and we hope that by the time we have the mild spring weather he will have been enabled to revisit the Bachelors' Cottage. The people living in his neighbourhood will be delighted to see him again out of doors. They seem to have good cause for this feeling, in proof of which the correspondent of a London journal, writing from Sandringham, remarks:—"In examining the state of these villages I came everywhere across evidences of the Prince's activity and goodness of heart, and direct continual personal interest in the well-being and well-doing of the persons on his estate. Not only have the schools been rebuilt and new schools added, cottages renewed and built, and innumerable substantial benefits conferred upon the labourers and their families, but everything has been done under the Prince's eye by his wish and direction, and, so to speak, by his own hand. It is not only the kind and liberal acts of the Prince, but the way in which he does them, which has so warmly attached this population to him."



THE LONDON REFUGES FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN.



NEW YEAR'S DINNER AT THE GREAT QUEEN-STREET REFUGE.

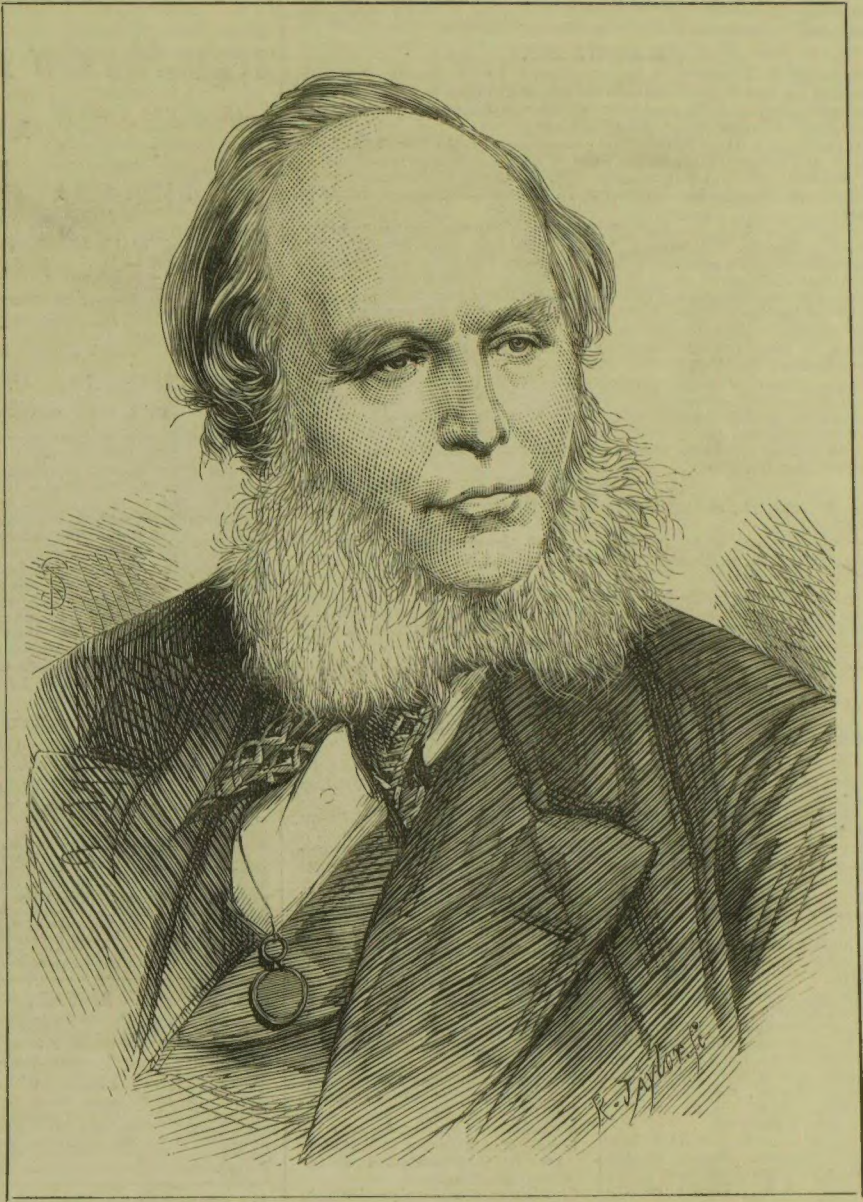


DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES BY THE LORD MAYOR.  
SEE PAGE 42.





W. C. T. DOBSON, ESQ., R.A.



LUMB STOCKS, ESQ., R.A.



THE BACHELORS' COTTAGE, SANDRINGHAM.



## BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at Pottenham Rectory, Guildford, the Hon. Mrs. W. Arthur Duckworth, of a son.

The wife of the Rev. H. W. Hutton, Rector of St. Mary Magdalene, Lincoln, and Minor Canon of the Cathedral, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at St. Barnabas, Kensington, by the Rev. Dr. F. Hensay, assisted by the Rev. T. Turner, James Barrett, B.A., of No. 3, Addison-terrace, Kensington, to Elizabeth Ann, only daughter of Joseph Gordon Davis, of Kensington. At home on the 23rd and 24th inst.

On the 4th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. E. H. Jones, Vicar of Stogumber, brother of the bride, S. A. d'Engelbrunner, barrister-at-law, eldest son of Carel C. d'Engelbrunner, Esq., of the Hague, to Lavinia Hannah (Reta) Jones, eldest daughter of H. Martin Jones, Esq., of Presteigne. No cards.

On Nov. 18, at the Roman Catholic Church of Nossa Senhora dos Remedios, St. Paul de Loanda, W.C. Africa, by the Very Rev. Dean Jose Ayres da Silveira Mascarenhas, assisted by the Rev. Canon Fernandes, and afterwards at the British Vice-Consulate, Francis William Gillespie, son of the late William Francis Gillespie, of Cork, Ireland, to Marie Frances Drinan, third daughter of the late William Drinan, of same city. Irish papers please copy.

At Henlidan, Denbighshire, W. D. Griffith, Esq., only son of G. Griffith, Esq., of Gair, to Jessy, youngest daughter of the late J. Heaton, Esq., of Plas Heaton, and the Hon. Mrs. Heaton.

On the 9th inst., at the parish church, Hove, Brighton, by the Rev. R. C. Burton, Rector of Taverham, Norwich, assisted by the Rev. Walter Kelly, Vicar of Hove, Elliott Grasset Louis, son of the late Thomas Lewis, Esq., of the Island of Barbadoes, and grandson of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Lewis, Bart., to Marion Crawford, youngest daughter of G. Elliott Clarke, Esq., of Frampt, East Grinstead.

## DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Croydon, Elizabeth Hingston, wife of C. Hingston aged 48.

On the 27th ult., at 30, Chesham-street, Belgrave-square, John Watton Teeran, Esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, eldest son of John Teeran, of Croydon, aged 32.

On the 29th ult., in The Newarke, Leicester, Lois, the beloved and affectionate wife of Lawrence Willmore, Esq., youngest and last surviving child of the late Thomas Wightman Jee, Esq., of Peckleton Hall, Leicestershire. Her end was peace. Friends please accept this intimation.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 20.

<b>SUNDAY, Jan. 14.</b> —Second Sunday after Epiphany. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. John Henry Coward, M.A., Lord Mayor's Chaplain; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Rev. Robinson Clark, Prebendary of Wells. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., and 3 p.m., uncertain. St. James's, noon, the Rev. Canon Sir John Hobart Seymour, Bart., M.A. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. William West Jones, B.D., Vicar of Summertown, Oxford. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Joseph Wallis, M.A., Vicar of St. Andrew's, Stockwell. Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.	Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham; election, noon. Royal United Service Institution, special general meeting, 3 p.m. Founder's Day at the Charterhouse, sermon (4 p.m.) and dinner (6 p.m.) of Old Carthusians.
<b>MONDAY, 15.</b> —Oxford Lent Term begins. Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. E. Thomas on the Early Geography of Tabaristan). London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Odling on Chemistry). Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, festival at Hanover-square Rooms, 4.30 p.m. Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Rev. J. W. Burdon on Divinity). Anthropological Society, 8 p.m., anniversary (Sir John Lubbock in the chair). Medical Society, 8 p.m. Russell Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Montem Smith on our National Melodies). Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain P. H. Colomb on the Attack and Defence of Fleets).	<b>WEDNESDAY, 17.</b> —Moon's first quarter, 0.2 p.m. Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m. South Kensington Museum, lecture, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Guthrie on Physics and Chemistry). Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Rev. J. W. Burdon on Divinity). London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. Thomas Archer on the Haunts of Old Londoners). Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Dainton on the Oral Education of the Deaf and Dumb). Meeting at the Mansion House to promote the adoption of metric weights and measures.
<b>TUESDAY, 16.</b> —Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Dr. Rutherford on the Circulatory System). Royal Humane Society, 4 p.m. Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Rev. J. W. Burdon on Divinity). Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Professor Levi on Licensing and Capital Invested in Alcoholic Drinks). Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Stresses of Rigid Arches). Pathological Society, 8 p.m. St. Paul's Cathedral, lecture to young men, 8 p.m. (the Right Rev. Bishop Piers Claughton on Ethics of Buddhism and Mohammedanism compared with Christianity). Zoological Society, 9 p.m. (Dr. Hartlaub and Finsch on Birds from the Pelew and Mackenzie Islands).	<b>THURSDAY, 18.</b> —Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Alkalies and Alkali Manufacture). Zoological Society, 4 p.m. Royal Society Club, 6 p.m. Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics). Numismatic Society, 7 p.m. Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m. (Report of Patent Law Committee). Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. W. Cope on Painting). Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Owen on the Anatomy of the American King-crab). Chemical Society, 8 p.m. Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Conversation at the Suffolk-street Gallery). Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
<b>FRIDAY, 19.</b> —Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. James B. Walton on Decay in Stone). Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics). Philological Society, 8.15 p.m. (Paper by Professor Hewitt Key). Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Odling on the New Metal Indium, 9 p.m.).	<b>SATURDAY, 20.</b> —Royal Horticultural Society (pro-nounced), 2 p.m. South Kensington Museum, lecture, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Guthrie on Physics and Chemistry). Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. W. B. Donne on the Theatre in Shakespeare's Time). Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics).

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 20.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 40	5 41	6 42	7 43	8 44	9 45	10 46

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Direction.	
Jan. 13	29.869	41.4	36.6	85	0-10	34.7	45.9	SW. S.	150
14	29.812	43.5	36.0	77	1	39.9	49.3	S. WSW. SSW.	132
15	29.804	45.9	37.0	73	7	43.2	52.2	SSW. SW.	305
16	29.838	40.3	37.0	89	7	37.7	47.5	SW.	472
17	29.813	36.6	30.3	80	4	33.0	44.1	SSW. S.	065
18	29.813	36.6	30.3	80	4	33.0	44.1	WSW. WNW.	225
19	29.845	37.9	31.4	77	8	33.8	41.6	W. NW. WNW.	180

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	Temperature of Air	Temperature of Water	Temperature of Earth	Direction of Wind
29.869	41.4	36.6	85	SW. S.
29.812	43.5	36.0	77	S. WSW. SSW.
29.804	45.9	37.0	73	SSW. SW.
29.838	40.3	37.0	89	SW.
29.813	36.6	30.3	80	SSW. S.
29.813	36.6	30.3	80	WSW. WNW.
29.845	37.9	31.4	77	W. NW. WNW.

## SIX COLOURED PLATES.

Now ready, price One Shilling; by post, 1s. 2d.,

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

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WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF

## THE COASTING CRAFT OF ALL NATIONS

BY E. WEEDON, AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1871; Continuation of the Diary of the Franco-Prussian War; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past twenty-seven years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

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## THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and

Manager, Mr. F. B. Clatterton.—MORNING PERFORMANCES Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY until Saturday, Feb. 24, inclusive. Doors open at a Quarter-past One o'clock on a Quarter to Two. On MONDAY and during the Week will be performed the Grand Comic Christmas Annual, written by E. L. Blanchard, entitled TOM THUMB; or, Harlequin King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. The new and characteristic scenery by William Beverly. The Ballets arranged and the whole of the Pantomime produced by Mr. John Cornack, under the personal supervision of Mr. F. B. Clatterton. Characters in the Opening by Messrs. Fred. Vokes, Edwin Vokes, Edith Vokes, Jessie Vokes, Rosina Vokes, Russell, Annalia, Sylvia Hodson, Mdlle. Gilet (Principal Dancer), Harriet Covey, and Miss Leslie (Skipling-rope Dancer). The Harlequinade will include a Double Company—F. Evans and W. H. Harvey, Clowns; Paul Herring and J. Morris, Pantalons; W. Fawdon Vokes and Charles Harvey, Harlequins; the Misses Rosina and Jessie Vokes, Columbins. Music composed and selected by Mr. W. C. Levy. Prices from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily.

## THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY

NEXT, JAN. 15, and during the Week, at Seven, THE IRISH LION; at Eight, PYGMALION AND GALATEA—"A grand and deserved success" (vide the entire press)—and Charles Mathews's Farce of UNCLE FOOZLE.

## LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager,

Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Every Evening, at Seven, MY TURN NEXT—Mr. George Belmore; at Eight, the New Drama, in Three Acts, by Leopold Lewis, entitled THE BELLS, adapted from "The Polish Jew," a dramatic study by MM. Eckmann-Chatelain. Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. H. C. Crillon, Miss G. Pauncefoot, and Miss Fanny Heywood. To conclude with PICKWICK—Messrs. George Belmore, C. Warner, Addison, and Gaston Murray. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five.

## NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

ALADDIN; or, the Wonderful Lamp. Gorgeous Pantomime. Every Evening, at Seven, the Pantomime every Monday and Tuesday at 12.30, to which Children are admitted at half price. The Slaves of the Lamp—brilliant Spectacle.

## ASTLEY'S NEW ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Sole

Lessee and Directors, Jno. and Geo. Sanger.—Tremendous Success of the PANTOMIME of the Day—Triumph of Miss Amy Sheridan as Lady Godiva, in her beautiful and chaste impersonation. Rounds of applause at Arthur Henderson's Grand Transformation Scene, repeated with deafening hurrahs and splendid applause. Glorious appearance of Lady Godiva on her Arab Steed as she rides on in the Fairy Enchantment Scene. The Juvenile Army in the Autumnal Manoeuvres. The Derby Day, with all the frolics and follies of that annual national fête, Female Jockeys and thoroughbred horses, &c. Concluding with "Britannia," by Mrs. George Sanger. Can only be seen at Astley's New Royal Amphitheatre.

## ASTLEY'S GRAND AMPHITHEATRE.—Great Equestrian

Troupe. The best Riders, the most skilful Gymnasts, Acrobats, and Contortionists, and the finest performing Horses in the world. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday at Two; every Evening at Seven. Prices as usual. Box-Office open from Eleven till Four, under Mr. Drysdale.

## SURREY THEATRE.—Every Evening WEALTH; and

the Grand Pantomime, by Alfred Crompton, THE KING OF THE PEACOCKS; or, Harlequin Tom Tiddler, &c. "An unbounded fund of mirth and amusement." Juvenile Nights, Tuesdays and Fridays. Pantomime at Seven.

## ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL.—On MONDAY, and

during the Week, the ROYAL STAG-HUNT, with Real Stags and a Pack of Fifty Hounds. The Hunting-ground embraces the whole of the Hippodrome Course, 1000 ft. in length.

## ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL.—The ROMAN RACES,

with barebacked horses; the Chariot-Racing; the great army of War Arabs; the French Vaulters, turning somersaults over sixteen horses at a time and landing by thoroughbred horses; Petit Ponies, Snow-white Mules, and Ebony Jockeys; concluding with the GREAT WAR IN CHINA, by Sea and Land. Two Performances Daily—Morning, 2.30; Evening at Seven.

## HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Argyll-street, Regent-

street.—Immense success of "Cinderella; or, The Little Glass Slipper," performed by a company of juveniles, with accessories and appointments of the newest and most costly description. The large amount of support awarded the midday representations induces the management to announce an Extra Series, commencing MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 15, when CINDERELLA will be presented, in addition to a programme of an unusually attractive nature. Performances Every Day and Evening Next Week, commencing Jan. 15. Open at Two and 7.15; commencing at 2.30 and 7.45. 5s., 3s., 2s., and One Shilling; Children under Ten, half price to all parts. The free list suspended, the press only excepted.

## ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, Regent-street and

Piccadilly.—Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS has the honour to announce to his numerous Friends and the Public that his seventh ANNUAL BENEFIT is appointed to take place on TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, 1872, upon which occasion the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will present an entirely new and extremely interesting Musical Programme, containing in its numbers many new and beautiful Musical Compositions, written by the undermentioned eminent Composers—C. Blomfield, H. C. Work, J. R. Thomas, A. Nish, and Herr Meyer Lutz—expressly for the occasion. In compliance with a very generally expressed desire, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will APPEAR in the first portion of the Musical Melange, IN WHITE FACES, for this night only. A Programme is now in active rehearsal, and will be issued in a few days.

## ON MONDAY, at Three.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, newly

and beautifully decorated and enlarged. Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Sole Lessees.—The CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give a Grand Illuminated DAY PERFORMANCE of their Holiday Programme on Monday Afternoon, at Three.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Sole Lessees, Messrs. G. W. Moore

and Frederick Burgess.—Newly and beautifully decorated and enlarged.—The CHRISTY MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY PROGRAMME will give a Grand Illuminated DAY PERFORMANCE of their Holiday Programme on Monday Afternoon, at Three.

By reference to the criticisms in the leading daily papers of Dec. 27, it will be seen that Messrs. Moore and Burgess's Holiday Entertainment was the most successful of all amidst the host of competitors for public favour, and the number of persons who paid for admission to the St. James's Hall exceeded that of any other theatrical entertainment in London by some thousands. The Festival Programme will be given in its entirety every Night, at Eight. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at Three and Eight, until further notice. Private Boxes, £2 12s. 6d., £2 2s., and £1 11s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; New Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, half price to Area and Stalls. Doors open at Half-past Two for the Day Performance, and at Half-past Seven for the Evening. No fees of any description.

## MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S CHRISTMAS

ENTERTAINMENT.—KING CHRISTMAS, written by J. R. Planché, with HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS, New Song by Mr. Curney Grain, and A PECULIAR FAMILY. EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight. Evening Representations Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

## MACCABEE'S GALLERY OF VARIETIES.—CHARING-

CROSS THEATRE, King William-street, Strand (within a few yards of the Charing-cross Railway Station). Every Evening at Eight. Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three and Eight. Notable and overwhelming success of FREDERICK MACCABEE in his sparkling Monologue Entertainment of Varieties—Music, Vitriolism, and Character are themes of enthusiastic comment in critical circles, and have won for it a proud general recognition as the leading attraction of the day. Admission, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.; Balcony 2s.; Second Seats, 3s.; First Seats, 5s. Ticket Office open daily from Eleven till Four. No fees.

## LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.

At the Third Concert, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the following artists will appear:—Madame Sherrington, Miss Enriquez, Miss Bessie, and Madame Rudersdorff, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Byron, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Pianoforte, Miss Kate Roberts. Conductors, Mr. J. L. Hatton and Mr. Sidney Naylor. The Orpheus Glee Quartet. Tickets, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s.; to be had at the usual places.

## SHERRINGTON, SIMS REEVES, RUDERSDORFF, and

LEWIS THOMAS at the next BALLAD CONCERT.

## INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.

The SIXTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES, &c., NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAIRB, Sec.

## DORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-

street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

## THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.

The WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

## LONDON INSTITUTION, Finsbury-circus.—Dr. ODLING,

F.R.S., F.C.S., Fullerian Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution, will commence a Course of EIGHT LECTURES on ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY, on MONDAY, JAN. 15, at Four o'clock precisely, to be continued on the seven succeeding Mondays at the same hour. Fee for the Course, 7s. 6d. The Course will be followed by an Examination for Prizes and Certificates, open to all Students under the age of Eighteen. By order, THOMAS PIPER, Hon. Sec.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1872.

It is so nearly time for political life to reawaken that it is scarcely worth while to murmur at anyone who arouses it a little in advance of the set period. Lord Derby will scarcely be greeted with the rebuke which is usually addressed to a person who anticipates the family hour for rising, and makes a noise somewhat prematurely. In another three weeks we shall all be talking politics. Moreover, his Lordship has delivered, at Liverpool, a speech which contains a great deal of his usual excellent sense, and one which is rendered rather more lively than usual in Lord Derby's case by reason of an infusion of legitimate party smartness. It is certainly the best speech that has been delivered since the prorogation; and in saying this we reverently remember, of course, one address which some persons probably think it heresy to class among mere mortal utterances. Nevertheless, we apprehend that the Conservatives will find but the coldest sort of consolation in Lord Derby's words, which are intended to inculcate a prolonged course of party inaction. Wisdom and cheerfulness are not inseparable companions, whatever proverbs may affirm.

Lord Derby at once addressed himself to the question of the position of his party, and gave his friends as much happiness as circumstances would permit by assuring them that, although not exactly in office, they are in power. After all, as the Lord of Knowsley remarked, office is but a means to an end, and there are higher things than salaries and patronage. The Conservatives are two fifths of the House of Commons, and were able to help Mr. Gladstone to carry a very good Education Bill, in spite of the revolt of many of his followers. Moreover, the Opposition will have to do this kindly and patriotic work again. For what is the Liberal party? A party whose members entertain the most opposite opinions; a party that includes Whig Dukes, and Sir C. Dilke, and Mr. Odger. The old Liberal programme has disappeared; the objects of the advanced people are new ones, and the House of Commons will be obliged to take Conservative rather than Radical views. Only, adds Lord Derby, don't be in a hurry, don't spoil your own game, don't lose power in trying for place. The counsel to abstain from attempts on place is very wise, and could not have been more wisely administered. Lord Derby would like to see a strong Conservative Ministry in office, but would far rather see his friends as a strong Opposition than behold them, for the fourth time in twenty years, holding office without an assured majority. Mr. Gladstone at Greenwich created some uneasiness by pointing to the fact that his Cabinet had survived the period usually allotted to Ministries. *Malgré* his Scottish descent, he forgot that it is unlucky to count instances of luck. But Lord Derby will reassure those Liberals whom their leader made uneasy. The Conservative chiefs will do well not to abridge the remaining term of the Cabinet's existence. They remember what is said of those who know how to wait.

As regards the institutions of the country, which now seem to be considered as on their trial, Lord Derby remarks that the Crown is safe enough, and recent evidence on that point is worth any amount of argument. But as for the Lords, he thinks the question one which should be well considered. Do people believe that it is safe to carry on the affairs of a nation by means of a single Chamber, exposed to all the impulses and passions of the moment? If not, some sort of a House of Lords must be had; and the present one—into which Lord Derby, however, is quite willing to introduce life peers to a limited extent—supplies, out of some 400 educated men, as many as are needed to aid actively in the direction of public affairs. The Earl believes that the position of the Church of England is unassailable, though the Dissenters have the best of the logic as against Mr. Gladstone; but legislation is not guided by logic. He believes that English common-sense, which has hitherto been too strong for the spirit of party, will continue to be so.

The Earl of Derby thinks that the battle-ground of the Session will be the Education Bill, and that the Dissenters are unreasonable. Their present grievance was never thought of at the time the bill was under discussion, but Dissent has been startled and disappointed to find how



large an amount of wealth and social influences belonging to the Church can be brought to bear on the setting up and maintenance of schools. But he contends that all parties have fair play under the present system, which he hopes will be allowed to work for some years unaltered. Here is another piece of comfort for the Ministerialists. They will, as heretofore, be supported by the Conservatives in the Education Act against the superstitious portion of the Dissenting Liberals—we prefer to use the word which indicates, at all events, a respectable feeling to indorsing Lord Derby's implied charge that the agitation against the Education Act arises from envy and uncharitableness.

On the licensing question Lord Derby admits that "as a nation we are a little too fond of good liquor." But he will have nothing to say to the United Kingdom Alliance, which would give two thirds of a population control over the comforts of the other third, but that their plan is one of tyranny and intolerance. We are not morose fanatics, and are not going to submit to Puritans of the nineteenth century. Then, as to cutting down the number of public-houses, he thinks that this will tend to create a monopoly, and consequently the sale of a worse article than now. He thinks that all improvement among the lower class in regard to drink will be effected by time, teaching, and force of opinion, and he certainly does not believe that Mr. Bruce will carry any large measure that shall settle the question. We need scarcely say, after our observations last week, that on this last proposition we are heartily at one with the Earl of Derby. But we hold that much may be done towards the "stamping out" of drunkenness, by treating it as a crime in itself, and not as an extenuation of crime; and if the artisan class would ask Parliament to give magistrates the power of inflicting real punishment on the drunkard, the request might be granted to the great advantage of the community.

A Mines Bill Lord Derby demands almost in the words we used on the subject, but on the sanitary question he has great doubts. We have been making gigantic mistakes, and he believes that the safest course will be minute supervision of local details. As for the Ballot, he considers that the importance of the question has been enormously exaggerated. Pass the Act, and you shall know how ninety-nine out of one hundred men have voted, and the timid, cautious man, who will not let his wife or his friend know his politics, will be no dangerous revolutionist. Here Lord Derby introduced a smart party fling, and said that he did not think the Liberals paid themselves a high compliment in assuming that all the cowards and all the sneaks would be on their side, welcome as they were to have them. In finance, all he asked was that our rulers would not play tricks, but would give us a common-place Budget. He wished more could be done for the reduction of the National Debt. As to foreign affairs, no one could claim a victory for our Ministers, either on the Black Sea or in America; but he did not believe that our foreign relations would be disturbed. Ireland was the least satisfactory item on the list. We had destroyed the Church and given the land to the peasantry, and now were told by the Irish that those results were due to Fenianism and the murder of landlords; "and this was not far from the truth." Here, certainly, is no echo of Greenwich. But the Conservatives will uphold the Ministry in resistance to Home Rule. "No apathy, gentlemen, no precipitation," are the last words of the Conservative chief on the eve of the Session. They imply no menace to the endurance of the Gladstone Administration.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, on Sunday, in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Rev. Francis J. Holland, minister of Quebec Chapel, officiated.

Monday was the eighth anniversary of the birthday of Prince Albert Victor of Wales. The day was observed with the customary honours at Windsor. The bells of St. George's Chapel and St. John's Church were rung, and Royal salutes were fired from the Long Walk, which were witnessed by Prince Albert Victor from the castle. The Queen, accompanied by his Royal Highness and Prince George of Wales, drove out. Lord Augustus Loftus, her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, arrived at the castle and had an audience of the Queen. The Minister of the United States of Columbia also had an audience of her Majesty and presented his credentials. The Lord and Groom in Waiting were in attendance. The Hon. Flora Macdonald arrived at the castle.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and the junior members of the Royal family, took her customary daily driving exercise in the Home and Windsor Great Parks, previously to her departure for the Isle of Wight.

Her Majesty entertained at dinner, at Windsor Castle, his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Colonel H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster. The Queen also received a visit from the Prince of Leiningen, who remained to luncheon with her Majesty.

Lady Churchill has left the castle. The Hon. Mary Lascelles has succeeded the Hon. Horatia Stopford as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

### DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FOR OSBORNE.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, and Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, left Windsor Castle at a quarter before ten o'clock on Tuesday morning for Osborne House. The suite in attendance consisted of the Countess of Gainsborough, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, the Hon. Mary Lascelles, Colonel H. Ponsonby, Colonel Du Plat, Mr. Sahl, the Rev. J. Dalton, and Dr. Marshall. Her Majesty travelled from Windsor in a state saloon by a special train, the new saloon-carriages provided by the Great Western Railway being used for the first time. The family of the Prince of Wales travelled in his Royal Highness's saloon-carriage. The journey was made over the Great Western and

South-Western Railways via Reading, Basingstoke, and Winchester to Gosport, whence the Queen embarked on board the Royal yacht *Alberta* (Captain the Prince of Leiningen), and crossed the Solent to Osborne, arriving at two o'clock. The Court, in accordance with existing arrangements, will reside in the Isle of Wight until the end of the month, and then return to Windsor Castle.

### THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales continues to make most satisfactory progress towards returning health. The convalescence of his Royal Highness being so far established, no bulletin has been issued since Monday. The constant attendance of the medical gentlemen is now unnecessary. Sir James Paget has returned to town; Dr. Gull has also been several days in London, but will visit the Prince to-day (Saturday), when a fresh bulletin will be issued. Congratulatory addresses upon the recovery of the Prince continue to be forwarded from all parts of the world to the Queen and to the Princess of Wales.

The Prince has been elected President of the Norfolk Agricultural Society for the current year.

Princess Louis of Hesse (Princess Alice), whose indisposition prevented her from leaving Windsor Castle on Wednesday, left the palace, on Thursday morning, for Darmstadt, accompanied by her children. Her Royal Highness and children embarked at Gravesend on board her Majesty's steam-yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, and proceeded to Antwerp, passing thence to Brussels, where the Princess will meet the King of the Belgians, and remain at the capital about three days, at the close of which her Royal Highness will leave for Darmstadt.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Sandringham House yesterday (Friday) week from Holkham Hall, and left the following day for Clarence House, St. James's. In the evening his Royal Highness went to the Globe Theatre, and on Monday to the Gaiety Theatre. On Tuesday the Duke, with the Duke of Cambridge and Count Gleichen, was present at Sanger's equestrian entertainment at the Agricultural Hall, Islington; and afterwards visited the *Daily Telegraph* office, inspecting the chief part of the establishment. The Duke honoured the Queen's Theatre with his presence on Wednesday.

### LORD DERBY ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The Earl of Derby presided, on Tuesday night, at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Conservative Working Men's Association, of which his Lordship is president. In addressing the meeting he reviewed the questions which have recently engaged public attention, and criticised the action of the Government during last Session. He contended that with the Ballot Bill the old Liberal programme had disappeared, and that new subjects of controversy were cropping up, with regard to which there was fair ground to hope that the view that would be taken by the present, and still more by the next, House of Commons would be a Conservative rather than a Radical view. For himself, he told them frankly that though he should rejoice to see a strong Conservative Government in power, he would, in the interest of the public and of the party, infinitely rather see the Conservatives forming a strong and compact Opposition than have them, for the fourth time in twenty years, holding office without a tolerably assured majority. As to the House of Lords, he said that, though he was far from regarding it as perfect, it would not be safe to carry on affairs by a single Chamber without any check. Speaking of the proposed disestablishment of the English Church, he said Nonconformists and Dissenters combined would not bring about that object. The real question was whether the contending parties within the Church itself could keep their hands off one another. The battle-field of the moment appeared to be the education question, and as to that he thought their Nonconformist friends were a little unreasonable. He was not sanguine as to the settlement of the licensing question. The passion for drink was a disease as well as a vice; and he held that time and teaching, and the force of opinion, would do more than any Act of Parliament. Referring to the work of next Session, he touched upon the necessity for passing good sanitary laws, and then spoke of the ballot, the practical importance of which, he said, had been more exaggerated than that of any other question in the whole range of politics. His Lordship concluded with a reference to Irish questions.

### "STREET IN ROUEN."

Rouen, the ancient Norman capital, still remains the most delightful city of provincial France to the artist and lover of the picturesque. Despite modern improvements, which have greatly altered much of its superficial aspect; despite the war and occupation out of which it has happily come scatheless; despite such petty *désagréments* as dirty streets without pavements, and smells which in variety and savour rival those of Cologne,—the visitor has only to penetrate its maze of tortuous streets to discover endless vistas and coups-d'œil of the quaintest picturesqueness. Its historical associations, especially those of peculiar interest to the English traveller, as connected with our occupation, its memories of Richard the Lion-hearted, and the less pleasant recollections of Jeanne d'Arc, will be ever and anon awakened, but are too familiar to require mention here. Its glorious cathedral, and still more beautiful Church of St. Ouen, are also too well known to need reference. For modern architectural plagiarists also—and who among modern architects is not a plagiarist?—its civil architecture furnishes an inexhaustible storehouse of mediæval precedents. But it is to the extremely curious and almost grotesque picturesqueness of its streets that our attention is more especially invited in the drawing by Mr. Samuel Read, which we have engraved from the present Winter Exhibition of the Old Water-Colour Society. The painter, as usual, displays in this drawing an artistic sense of composition and effect, with skilful and highly descriptive handling; and he has here lighted upon a singularly picturesque bit of Mediævalism, even for old Rouen, and one eminently suited to his pencil. An artist's wildest fancy could hardly realise anything more unlike our modern habitations than these rickety old dwellings, with their wooden framework, their great timber brackets supporting the projecting stories, each overhanging the other with apparently great peril of toppling over, and everywhere refusing to maintain the perpendicular, like houses inebriate; with their gable-faced summits or penthouse dormers, and high-pitched roofs, each ending in some quaint ridge, or pyramid, or pinnacle, or crooked chimney. On looking at this Rouen street we can hardly conceive that London streets once presented a similar aspect to this; yet such is doubtless the fact. The marvel is that Rouen should have retained so much of its mediæval appearance, the crowded centre as it is of busy trading and the seat of a thriving modern manufacture which has acquired for it the title of the French Manchester. But, alas for Mr. Read and his brethren and the picturesque-loving tourist! Rouen must surely, if slowly, be transformed; for a law has been passed prohibiting the building or rebuilding of any more houses in wood.

### "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

The *Daily News* has lately contained some interesting accounts of "interviews" which an able correspondent has had with divers popular entertainers of the humbler sort. The latest of these papers gives some curious details on the subject of lion-taming for the purpose of vile exhibitions which I hope will soon be extinguished by the Home Secretary. There are, according to competent authority, about fifty lions in England at present, most of them native British lions. How they are reduced to the point of subjection at which they permit the familiarities of lion-kings and the like is well told by the writer I mention. But I think that the recollection of his informant has led him astray in regard to a matter of history which interested me enormously when I first read it. He speaks of a certain lion fight at Warwick, many years ago, and seems to allege that there was only one lion concerned, and that he bore alternately the name of Nero and of Wallace. Now, in the first volume of "Hone's Every Day Book," under the date July 26, will be found a series of papers in which this so-called fight is elaborately described, and in which also will be seen the indignant protests of the *Times* and the *Herald* against the brutality of the Wombwell of the day. From this account (illustrated by a rough yet touching picture of a poor tame lion cruelly worried by savage dogs) I learned, more years ago than I care to count, that Wombwell was in difficulties, and that it occurred to him that to have a couple of lions baited—the "match" was all humbug—would bring him in a large sum of money. He judged rightly, and great crowds came to see the sight. Very high prices were charged and obtained from those who would pay them, but no money appears to have been refused. A great cage was erected in a yard in the suburbs of Warwick, and at night, on July 26, 1825, the great tame beast, Nero, who followed his owner like a kitten, and allowed all the attendants in the show to play with him, was conducted into this cage and batches of savage dogs were let loose upon him. The lion could not think what all this meant; he showed no fight, but when the fangs of the dogs lacerated him to torture, he roared with pain, and pushed off the brutes, occasionally rolling on them, but he never bit one. Two or three were a good deal hurt, and one which persevered in the most furious manner was held down by the lion's fore paws, and was taken away in a grievous state; but Nero bore no malice. The same abominable scene was presented again, and the lion could not defend himself at all this time, the floor being so wet that he slipped and sprawled about. Still the tame creature never used his teeth, and at last gave signs of exhaustion; and Wombwell, who had designed only that the poor beast should be tortured, not permanently injured, "gave up on the part of the lion." The press was loud in execration of the business, but that did not matter. In the same week, says the authority I cite, Wombwell exposed another lion to the same sort of torment. But this lion—Wallace, cubbed in Scotland—was of another temper. He allowed no familiarities from anybody. When the dogs were turned in upon him he clapped his paw on one, and took another in his mouth and walked about the cage with him until he was nearly dead. Then Wallace dropped him and instantly served another dog the same way. A third, one of the best dogs in England, was next all but killed, and it was clear that a trick had been practised on the dog-owners, who had been told that Wallace was like Nero, for one of them furiously complained of having been "gammoned." Wallace avenged Nero, and was declared victor. Now, this is the history as it has been handed down, and perhaps the gentleman who interviewed the lion-tamer and reports the result so pleasantly may like to refresh his informant's recollections. We have got a little further between 1825 and 1872, and a lion-bait would now be prohibited. Lion-queens have been dethroned, at least in London. It is not so long ago, however, that I saw, in Paris, a beautiful theatrical spectacle closed by a lion performance, a man being shut up in a cage with half a dozen lions; and it was only the other day that a poor fellow named Massarti—né Maccarthy—was mortally mangled before the eyes of the crowd. Mr. Bruce has the power to prevent such exhibitions, and one will assume that, on having his attention called to the subject, he will issue the necessary ukase.

Mr. W. Bodham Donne—with whom it is a pleasure for a dramatic author or any other gentleman to have business—has written to the papers to say that the Ministers had not given instructions to him to expunge political allusions from the pantomimes; but that what he has taken out has been removed in accordance with an old and well-understood rule. That he did strike out allusions on which authors had ventured is certain. Mr. Lowe would have been blown up by a match-box on many a stage, no doubt, but for the censorship. The question of official revision of dramatic work is one on which I have said so much, for so many years and in all ways, that I do not venture to reopen it here. There was a drama called "Coningsby," prepared by the writer of these lines when he was a young man. The Lord Chamberlain of the time proposed to mutilate this drama in a manner so shocking to its author that he obtained an interview with his Lordship, who was most affable, and by no means to be moved from the official platform. No personalities. I was not to call some quack medicine by its advertised name, because, though the Lord Chamberlain laughed at it as a remedy, the preparation gave employment to a number of people, and so did good. I was asked to say "the" Calculating Machine, not to name Mr. Babbage. And I was credited with a special knowledge which I did not possess; for the Lord Chamberlain laughed at an allusion "to the last Herefordshire (I think) elopement," and said, "Of course, we all know what that means, but you must make it another county." He was a gentleman, and, of course, believed me when I said that I had put in the county at random, and had no idea as to what he referred to. I have told all this and more elsewhere, and without the least exaggeration, and I had the pleasure of telling a good deal on the subject to the present First Lord of the Admiralty when he was chairman of a certain Committee, so the facts are on Parliamentary record. I would again renew my protest against a system which, even in the gentle hands of such officials as we now have to deal with, is vexatious, and would be tyrannical if worked by men of a different class.

Having made both the preceding paragraphs out of matters which are of a theatrical nature, I may as well go on in the same groove. It is the season when good-natured and easily-pleased people think very much of theatres. I wonder whether there were half a dozen persons at the Queen's on Monday night, when "The Last Days of Pompeii" was produced, who were at the Adelphi on a night in December, 1834, when the first play founded on the then new romance came out. There was one such person I know. Splendidly as the last revival has been got up, compared with the band-box effects at the Adelphi, very different were the sensations of the two nights. The acting had something to do with this, and, perhaps, *labentur anni* explains a good deal more.





"A STREET IN ROUEN," BY S. READ.

1. THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOUR.





"MARY OF BURGUNDY ENTREATING THE SHERIFFS OF GHENT TO PARDON HER COUNCILLORS," BY M. E. WATERS.



## "MARY OF BURGUNDY AND THE SHERIFFS OF GHENT."

In our notice of the pictures in the Belgian Gallery of the late International Exhibition we submitted the opinion that this noble painting, by M. E. Wauters, a Belgian artist still young, was, on the whole, the finest historical work in that exhibition, whether considered with regard to its intensely natural dramatic pathos, its no less truthful character-painting, or the masterly breadth and power of its colour and execution. In the same notice we reminded the reader of the leading points of history having reference to the incident immediately represented. In connection with the Engraving which we now produce, perhaps a quotation from Motley's eloquent introduction to his "Rise of the Dutch Republic" will be acceptable. After describing the adventurous course of Charles the Bold, the historian thus speaks of the accession (in 1477) of his only daughter, the Lady Mary, to the "miscellaneous realm" of Burgundy:—"A crisis both for Burgundy and the Netherlands succeeds. Within the provinces there is an elastic rebound, as soon as the pressure is removed from them by the tyrant's death. A sudden spasm of liberty gives the whole people gigantic strength. In an instant they recover all, and more than all, the rights which they had lost. The cities of Holland, Flanders, and other provinces called a convention at Ghent. Laying aside their musty feuds, men of all parties—Hooks and Kabbeljaws, patricians and people—move forward in phalanx to recover their national Constitutions. On the other hand, Louis XI. [of France] seizes Burgundy, claiming the territory for his Crown, the heiress for his son. The situation is critical for the Lady Mary. As usual in such cases, appeals are made to the faithful Commons. The congress meets at Ghent. The Lady Mary professes much; and the deputies are called upon to rally the country around the Duchess, and to resist the fraud and force of Louis." The result of the deliberations was the formal grant by Duchess Mary of the "Groot Privilege"—or Great Privilege—the Magna Charta of Holland. The historian describes the leading points of this famous document, and proceeds—"Similar privileges to the great charter of Holland are granted to many other provinces, especially to Flanders, ever ready to stand forward in vindication of freedom. For a season all is peace and joy; but the Duchess is young, weak, and a woman. There is no lack of intriguing politicians, reactionary councillors. There is a cunning old king in the distance, lying in wait, seeking what he can devour. A mission goes from the Estates to France. The well-known tragedy of Imbrecourt and Heugonnet occurs. Envoys from the States, they dare to accept secret instructions from the Duchess to enter into private negotiations with the French Monarch against their colleagues—against the great charter—against their country. Sly Louis betrays them, thinking that policy the most expedient. They are seized in Ghent, rapidly tried, and as rapidly beheaded by the enraged burghers. All the entreaties of the Lady Mary, who, dressed in mourning garments, with dishevelled hair and streaming eyes, appears at the Town House, and afterwards in the market-place, humbly to intercede for her servants, are fruitless. There is no help for the juggling diplomatists. The punishment was sharp. Was it more severe and sudden than that which betrayed monarchs usually inflict? Would the Flemings, at that critical moment, have deserved their freedom had they not taken swift and signal vengeance for this first infraction of their newly-recognised rights? Had it not been weakness to spare the traitors who had thus stained the childhood of the national joy at liberty regained?"

## THE FARM.

The continuation of wet, unseasonable weather has retarded most farm operations. Even on some of the lightest land the soil is too wet to be worked, manure carting has been stopped, and thrashing, day after day, put off. There was a slight fall of snow around the metropolis early on Tuesday morning, but the cold and often stormy nights of the past fortnight have been followed by mild and showery days. The wheat plant looks in many places too well for the time of year. Outstanding swedes keep growing, and, where they escaped the severity of the frosts early in December, have not suffered much by being kept out. They are generally very plentiful, and, with the scarcity and high price of stock, little market can be found for them. The pastures are still green and fresh, and cattle get a good bite through the day; so that, with the abundant root crops, stock ought to come out during the spring in good condition.

Meteorological observations have thus far been but of little, if any, service to agriculturists. A system is, however, proposed that may eventually be of some advantage. Captain Maury, of the United States, a few years ago, compiled a work called "The Physical Geography of the Sea" (the results of extended investigations on the ocean), which has been of great value to mariners. He now advocates a general and systematic plan of international co-operation for meteorological observations, and for reporting the condition and acreage of crops planted. It is also proposed to note the extent and severity of storms and droughts, as well as the damage to growing crops; to telegraph such reports to all parts of the world, and to publish and circulate them, as well as the early or late time of planting for sowing, as compared with other years, and the prospect of each crop as the season advances. When the harvest is gathered, it is advised to make a more complete report, showing the yield of any product in comparison with previous years, that there may be some approximate estimate of the harvest and yield, and a reliable report for trade purposes.

The removal of the cordon from the metropolitan district has thoroughly invigorated the London cattle trade. For the last five years no animal could be sent to the market at Islington and leave London alive; now, any stock delivered and sold at the market may be sent out alive and at once to any part of the kingdom. The result has been a great increase of beasts—4000 against 2500 in the same week last year—and the presence of country butchers and dealers. Trade was brisk on the very first day of the opening; many hundred beasts were sent off by railway, and there was a large trade done in dairy cows. The Aberdeen and North-Country boats also have again commenced to bring up and take down cattle. Another advantage is the facility offered to breeders of taking cattle through London, and not sending them round the metropolis, at vast expense and risk. Foot-and-mouth disease will doubtless, at times, break out. It is, however, by the hasty driving and over-heating of cattle, leaving them afterwards exposed in bleak places and open trucks, that cold and disease are caught. The thorough cleansing and disinfecting of large cattle stations, the protection of exposed situations from cold north-easterly winds, and improved covered conveyances, not overfilled in loading, may do much to rid us of this simple though troublesome complaint.

The fixtures for spring sales and shows of stock are now being announced. The great Dublin exhibition is to be held April 9 and three following days, and a portion of Mr. W.

Bolton's herd will come to the hammer at the Island, in the county of Wexford, the last week in March. The Birmingham show of bulls is fixed for March 7, and the annual sale at Berkeley Castle, where some fashionably-bred animals of Bates blood are to be offered, takes place the next day. The late Mr. Clayden's "small select herd of shorthorns" of Bates and Knightley blood, will be sold at Littlebury, Essex, March 19, and the late Mr. Pawlett's, at Beeston, Beds, April 4. Both these were men of good abilities; the former ranked as one of the best farmers and judges in his county, and was well known for his interest in everything relating to the business of agriculture; the latter, quiet and retiring, was full of thought and keen in observation. Mr. Pawlett's essay on sheep appeared years ago in the Royal Society's Journal, and his fine flock of Leicesters was very successful in the show-yard. Although somewhat deficient in wool, they were sheep of fine symmetry, and had, what he considered of paramount importance, a great propensity to fatten. His herd of shorthorns has, in ten years, been gradually selected and improved, until it consists of only two families, and contains many excellent animals as well as some well-known prize winners.

## THE CHURCH.

### PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bennet, M. J. B.; to be Perpetual Curate of St. Simon's, Liverpool.  
Buckley, F. J.; Vicar of Mountfield.  
Cargill, Ebenezer; Perpetual Curate of St. Philip's, Liverpool.  
Clay, G. H.; Rector of Ashton, Herefordshire.  
Cunningham, Francis Macaulay; Rural Dean of Witney.  
Dickens, Henry Compton; Rector of St. John's, Winchester.  
Forbes, A.; Rector of Badger, Shropshire.  
French, G.; Vicar of St. Ambrose's, Everton.  
Gray, William; Vicar of St. John's, Wembley.  
Hawkins, Joel; Vicar of All Souls', Grosvenor-park, Walworth.  
Hodgson, Christopher Albert; Rector of Ryfield, Hants.  
Johnson, Edward Ralph; Archdeacon of Chester.  
Lucy, Edward Curlew; Vicar of St. Margaret's, Dover; Vicar of West Cliffe.  
Marriott, Charles; Perpetual Curate of St. Ninian's, Whitby.  
Monk, Herbert; Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Newton-in-Makerfield.  
Pearson, Josiah Brown; Vicar of Homington, Cambs.  
Richards, Henry Manning; Rector of St. Lawrence, Winchester.  
Sawbridge, John Sikes; Rector of Theltham, Suffolk.  
Sisson, Redmond; Vicar of Corsenside, Northumberland.  
Smith, J.; Curate of Camborne; Curate-in-Charge of Penstiva, St. Eve, Liskeard.  
Storr, Henry John; Vicar of Eastham, Cheshire.  
Watney, J.; Curate of Tunbridge Wells; Vicar of Canwick.  
Whitely, Edward; Rector of Sutton Montis.  
Wilson, C. W.; Rector of Calbourne; Archdeacon of the Isle of Wight.

With the new year the special Sunday evening services in St. Paul's have been resumed.

The Master of the Temple (Dr. Vaughan) has resumed his public readings in the Greek Testament.

The Rev. Alfred Willis, successor to Dr. Staley, Bishop of Hawaii, will be consecrated at Lambeth Palace on Feb. 2.

Sir T. G. Fermor Hesketh, Bart., laid the foundation-stone, on Monday, of a new Church at Old Swan, near Liverpool.

The Bishop of Manchester has appointed Mr. Richard Copley Christie, of Manchester, barrister, Chancellor of the diocese of Manchester, in the room of Dr. Bayford, resigned.

The Rev. Arthur I. Ingram has been appointed secretary of the Additional Curates Society, in the place of the Rev. E. L. Outts, resigned.

The fine old parish church of Snargate, Romney Marsh, which for generations has been left in a neglected, dilapidated state, has, by the zeal of the new Rector, the Rev. Edward Wilkinson, in the course of eighteen months, been thoroughly restored. The chancel has been rebuilt by the Rector.

On Saturday, Dec. 30, there was an unusual gathering in the village of Ridgewell, on the Essex border, on the occasion of the reopening, after restoration at an expense of £1000, of the ancient parish church, dedicated to St. Lawrence. The Bishop of Rochester preached at the morning service.

The Bishop of Chester consecrated the new Church of St. Ambrose, Everton, on the 30th ult. The building, which will hold between 700 and 800 persons, cost about £4000, of which £1000 was given by the Liverpool Church and School Extension Society. The architect is Mr. G. E. Grayson, and the Rev. G. French is the first Vicar.

A superior eight-day clock and bells, valued at £700, have been presented to Archdeacon Hunter for the parish church of St. Matthew, Bayswater, of which he is the Vicar. The presentation has been made by Mrs. Boetefeur, in memory of her late husband, Alexander Boetefeur, who resided nearly forty years in the parish.

The new girls' and infants' schools were opened at Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxon, by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, on Sunday, the 7th inst. The cost of the building (about £800) has been mainly defrayed by the Vicar, the Rev. W. C. Macfarlane, who gives £450; and Miss Macfarlane £100, in memory of their late aunt; and also by Mrs. Cook, wife of W. Cook, Esq., churchwarden, who gives £100 in memory of her sister, the late Miss Wallis, and £100 as her own donation.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Royal Commission to inquire into the property and income of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the colleges and halls therein, will consist of the Duke of Cleveland (chairman); Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P.; Lord Clinton; the Hon. J. W. Strutt; the Rev. Dr. Bateson, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge; Professor Price; and Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, M.P.

The Regius Professorship of Physic at Cambridge has become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Bond, who has held the office since 1851, when he succeeded Dr. Haviland.

At a session of council of the University College, London, Mr. Samuel Sharpe announced his intention to present the college with £4000 as a contribution to the cost of the required school buildings. The college has received from Mr. J. Pemberton Heywood £1000 to the school building fund. A communication was read from the late Mr. Felix Slade's executors in which they stated that, having been informed that further assistance was needed to defray the cost of the fine-art buildings at the college and to provide casts and other appliances for the use of the students, they had determined to place in the hands of the council £1600, to be applied for the purpose mentioned. A resolution was adopted at the same session to admit ladies attending the class of political economy to compete for the prizes and for the Hume and Ricardo Scholarships, awarded for proficiency in that science.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, a deputation, headed by Mr. C. Reed, M.P., expressed an earnest hope that the board would recognise the importance of preventing any further building upon the open spaces immediately surrounding Victoria Park, and that measures would be taken for acquiring from the Government the land necessary for laying it out as a recreation-ground. A memorial embodying the views of the deputation was referred to the Works and General Purposes Committee.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### CREVASSES, ICICLES, AND ICEBERGS.

Professor Tyndall gave his fifth lecture on Ice, Water, Vapour, and Air, on Saturday last. Before proceeding with our notice, we would here add to and correct our account of the glacier movement in the fourth lecture, by stating that Hugi (1827-33) observed that a hut erected upon a great medial moraine on the glacier of the Unteraar in six years moved downwards 2354 ft., and that a similar motion was observed by Agassiz. In 1841-2 precise scientific measurements were made, independently, by Agassiz on the glacier of the Unteraar, and by Principal J. D. Forbes on the Mer de Glace; and both proved that the centre of a glacier moves more rapidly than the sides. Forbes also showed that the rate of motion of a glacier could be determined day by day, and even hour by hour. Professor Tyndall began his fifth lecture by exhibiting pictures of the so-called glacier tables—flat pieces of rock supported by pillars of ice, which are formed by the melting of the ice round the stone; and he also referred to the remarkable sand-cones on glaciers, produced in a similar manner. He then described the origin and gradual formation of icefalls and crevasses, in consequence of the motion of glaciers. After referring to examples of the various kinds—marginal, transverse, and longitudinal—he explained and demonstrated by models and diagrams that the convex side of a curved glacier is the most crevassed, through the strain being greater there than at any other part. The beautiful icicles of the higher crevasses were displayed, and their formation stated to be similar to that of those formed upon the eaves of our houses. The snow absorbs the heat of the sunbeams and is melted; but the air, which in the shade remains many degrees below the freezing point, congeals the water, drop by drop, in the act of falling, if not exposed to sunshine, and thus a large icicle is gradually created. The solar beams may be powerful enough to blister the skin, yet leave the air through which they pass at an icy temperature. The Professor next illustrated and considered the icebergs of the Arctic Seas, immense masses rising to hundreds of feet above the water, while the weight of ice submerged is about seven times that seen above. From the mountains in the interior, the Professor said, the indurated snows slide into the valleys and charge them with ice; the glaciers thus formed move downwards, reach the sea, and enter it, often ploughing up its bottom into submarine moraines. Undermined by the waves, the icebergs break across and discharge large masses into the ocean, some running aground and maintaining themselves for years, while others drift away southwards to be finally dissolved in the warm waters of the Atlantic. Returning to Switzerland, Professor Tyndall commented on the magnificent scenery of the monarch of ice-streams, the great Aletsch Glacier, about twenty miles long and above a mile wide at the middle of its trunk, and stated that connected with this glacier is the beautiful little lake of Märgelin, into which small icebergs are dropped by the glacier, undermined by the water in the same way as the Arctic waves sap the Greenland glaciers, exhibiting on a smaller scale the same interesting phenomenon. Among the numerous illustrations were photographs of icebergs taken during Mr. Bradford's Arctic expedition in 1869.

### GLACIER MOTION, ICE FRACTURE, AND REGELATION.

Professor Tyndall commenced his concluding lecture, on Tuesday last, by stating that Dr. Scoresby burnt wood and fired gunpowder in the Polar regions by concentrating the sun's rays by an ice-lens; and that Mr. Faraday did the same in the lecture-theatre in the summer-time. He then himself exploded gunpowder and lit matches by concentrating the beams of the electric lamp by an ice-lens made the day before, thus proving that the heating power is retained by the rays after passing through so cold a substance. He also drew the attention of his audience to some iron bottles and bomb-shells, filled with water, and placed in pails containing a freezing mixture. These afterwards burst, through the expansion of the water in freezing. He then adverted to the evidence of the large amount of compression which the glaciers undergo in their course, especially referring to the broad ice-stream of the Léchaud, which is squeezed upon the Mer de Glace to a narrow, white band, one tenth its previous width, its form being changed from that of a flat plate to that of a plate upon its edge. Various theories have been put forth to reconcile the brittleness of ice with its motion in glaciers, the most satisfactory being the regelation theory. In 1850 Mr. Faraday observed that when two pieces of thawing ice are placed together they freeze together at the point of contact—a phenomenon termed regelation. This junction was effected by Professor Tyndall even in warm water, and thus, he said, chains of icebergs are formed in the Arctic seas. Snow consists of small granules of ice, which, when pressed together, freeze and form snowballs. In like manner the Professor showed that when a compact mass of ice is placed in a mould, crushed to pieces, and squeezed, the particles reunite by regelation and assume the shape of the mould. Several examples of this were exhibited, such as ice rings and cups, and a hollow sphere of ice formed by freezing together two hemispheres; and champagne was drunk from an ice-cup moulded in the presence of the audience. These experiments show how the snows of the higher Alpine regions are converted into ice, and illustrate the changes of form in the glacier, where, by the slow and constant application of pressure, the ice gradually moulds itself to the valley which it fills, and affords ample examples of rude fracture and regelation. In relation to freezing Professor Tyndall next adverted to the intense cold produced when a liquid passes into the gaseous state, and when a solid becomes liquid. This was illustrated by Ash's freezing-machine, and by other experiments, including the formation of ice in a red-hot crucible; this intense cold being produced by thawing some carbonic gas-snow by ether. The lecture concluded with a notice of the veined structure of glacier ice, striking examples of which are seen in the Matterhorn; and the Professor, after alluding to the planes of cleavage observable in specimens of slate before him, which are now attributed to great pressure at high angles when the slate was a plastic mud, said that the laminated structure of glacier ice was in like manner produced by enormous pressure at the sides of the glaciers and at the bottom of cascades.

Dr. William Rutherford, F.R.S.E., will, on Tuesday next, begin a course of ten lectures "On the Circulatory and Nervous Systems." Professor Odling, F.R.S., will, on Thursday next, begin a course of ten lectures "On the Alkalies and Alkali Manufacture;" and Mr. W. B. Donne, the Examiner of Stage Plays, will, on Saturday next, begin a course of six lectures "On the Theatre in Shakespeare's Time." At the opening Friday evening meeting, on the 19th inst., Professor Odling will give a discourse "On the New Metal, Indium."

The new lectionary which was adopted by the Church of England on Jan. 1 has also been adopted by the Episcopal Church in Scotland.



## NEW BOOKS.

The apparatus of poetical form is but ill applied to such a task as Mr. Robert Browning has attempted in *Prince Heinrich-Schlegel, Saviour of Society* (Smith, Elder, and Co.). Yet a political pamphlet in verse examining the character of the ex-Emperor Napoleon III., or rather presenting what may be imagined to be his own view of himself, might at this moment gain some attention for the notoriety of its subject. The method of developing a biographical subject by the mixture of free confessions with unconscious self-betrays, and with transparent sophistries or conceits, in a protracted monologue, is one which Mr. Browning has successfully practised before. It is, as we have remarked on former occasions, the peculiar faculty of his genius. "The Ring and the Book," with its wonderfully lifelike exhibition of eight or nine very different characters, placed by the story in definite practical relations to each other, was the greatest performance of the author. It was not, indeed, properly dramatic, inasmuch as he did not bring the individual persons into the actual presence of each other, so as to show their mutual influence in dialogue and demeanour when grouped together on the stage. Their discourse was separate and retrospective, serving to illustrate not the social life of mankind but the inner workings of the mind under diverse combinations of impulse and in various habits or moods. The situation of Napoleon III., after the loss of that power in France and Europe which he obtained by his own effort twenty years ago, and which he has so boldly exercised for good and evil, has offered to Mr. Browning an ethical problem of high interest. But we think Mr. Browning has failed, on the whole, to form a consistent image of the mental and moral condition of the late ruler of France, precisely because his verses are filled with the confused fragmentary pictures arising from the strife of partisanship and the idle flow of personal gossip. He has, though it seems a paradox, actually heard and read too much about "Louis Napoleon" to be able to understand him. We could obtain a sounder notion of the career and motives of that potentate, as of many another public man, from a few of his principal acts, viewed in connection with the leading tendencies of his age and country, than from a large collection of minute biographical anecdotes. The microscopic inspection of details, the precise dissection of resolves made up of concurrent beliefs and desires, will scarcely explain the conduct of a statesman, unless we look for these elements of his determination far beyond his own personality—to the thoughts and wills of those with whom, for whom, and through whom, he is obliged to act. Mr. Browning has not considered, we should say, the characters of the men who shared or disputed political authority with Louis Napoleon from 1851 to 1870. He has not taken into account, so fully as was required, the effects of the apparent failure of parliamentary government under the House of Orleans, the rivalry of dynastic parties, the alarming progress of communistic theories in France, or the oppressive Continental ascendancy of Russia under Nicholas I. and the struggle of nationalities, in Italy, Hungary, and the Slavonic provinces, against the Austrian dominion. All these European conditions of 1848, more than the promptings of his own visionary ambition, induced Prince-President Napoleon to come forward as "the Saviour of Society," if that silly phrase, never used by himself, is to be tacked to his name. The defective grounds, therefore, upon which Mr. Browning's conception of the character of the ex-Emperor is based render it needless for us to point out its glaring distortion and exaggeration of certain features. His attempt at mental portraiture is a caricature, utterly worthless as a contribution to historical biography or to moral philosophy, because it is composed of the wrong ingredients, and does not correspond with the real state of the case. Public actions done by the ruler of a nation, using his dictatorial power for the execution of designs concerning the settlement of all Europe, cannot be explained by the mystical or romantic fancies of a brooding solitary mind. The Emperor of the French did the work appointed for him by his age; he was merely its conscious instrument, in the suppression of internal disorder and factions, in the alliance with Great Britain to check the menacing aggrandisement of Russia, in the promotion of trade and industry, of wealth and the arts of luxury, in the deliverance of Italy from the Austrian empire, in weakening and supplanting the temporal dominion of the Pope at Rome, and in permitting the reconstitution of Germany under Prussia. He did all this, and much else, because the world compelled him to do it as the office that was incumbent upon whoever should happen to govern France in those particular years of the nineteenth century. It is vain to look for motives in his individual character, submitted to the glare of Mr. Browning's intense psychological contemplation under the optic lens of a painfully minute inspection of moods of thought and feeling. Nor can Mr. Browning's treatment of this subject be praised for any merits of literary execution. This work has all the besetting faults of his style—the clumsy and feeble construction of lengthy sentences, involved in many needless parentheses, and running on sometimes to thirty or forty lines without a period; the quaint and crabbed diction, and the want of harmony in the blank verse, which neither marches nor dances with an even pace, but trudges or limps along its rugged path. The plan of the work remains obscure to the end; but it supposes the exiled monarch to have fallen into company with a young woman at night in Leicester-square, and to have amused himself at her lodgings by telling her who and what he is, and what he has done since 1848. We think this invention of Mr. Browning an offensive impertinence, to say the least of it, and a gross instance of bad taste.

The Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau, which has of late years been made the theme of so much description and discussion, may have induced Mr. Longfellow to attempt a dramatic poem, following the narrative of the Gospels, upon the same sacred subject. *The Divine Tragedy* (G. Routledge and Son) is a composition which one is naturally unwilling to treat with the ordinary criticism of literary productions. It may be assumed that the author had a special purpose, either of religious edification or of theological suggestion, in presenting the recorded incidents of our Lord's life and death in this new form, and that he did not intend to use them as materials of an artistic effect. The latter course would have deserved grave censure, as a wanton invasion of that which is most dear to Christian feeling. We entirely acquit Mr. Longfellow of such unworthy levity; for no English writer, in Great Britain or America, has more consistently and sincerely respected the religious sentiments of every Church and the convictions of all believers in a revelation from the Deity. It is assuredly not for the sake of making a literary success, with which his great popularity can well dispense, or displaying his poetical talents in a new field of exercise, that he has taken up this hallowed theme. His motive was, probably, a desire to try, by the experiment of a dramatic arrangement, the coherence and sufficiency of the anecdotes preserved in the New Testament concerning the biography of that holy personage to whose mission the human race is so inestimably indebted. There is no greater impropriety in this mode of dealing with the subject than in making an epic poem of it, as Milton and Klopstock have done,

or a prose narrative entitled "The Life of Christ," which any orthodox Protestant clergyman or Dissenting Minister is allowed to write. The events related in the books of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, besides their supreme theological and historical significance, have a poetic and romantic aspect, like some other equally authentic and substantial facts of history, which may safely be studied from an imaginative point of view. It would indeed be most offensive to the refined sense of moral and spiritual truth, which characterises the profession of Christianity in the present age, if the fancy were indulged in the invention of new sayings and doings for Christ, as a representative figure to whom any action or expression, conceived to be in accordance with his character, might freely be ascribed. It would be still more objectionable, in the eyes of Protestant and Evangelical Christians, to do what was done in the old miracle-plays and mystery-plays of the Middle Ages—to mix up with the authentic statements of the New Testament writers those silly fables of the wonders attending the childhood of Jesus, such as his moulding live sparrows out of clay, and being crowned with flowers by his young playmates. Mr. Longfellow has introduced a theatrical performance of this kind, exhibited by the friars at Strasbourg, in his "Golden Legend." He mentions in a note, after referring to the Chester, Townley, and Coventry plays of England, that similar entertainments are sometimes given by the Roman Catholic clergy in Mexico and by some of the Germans in the United States. We believe it to be far from his desire to recommend them for our imitation; and we are sure they would not be tolerated by the public taste in England for any consideration. What may have been his design in composing and publishing "The Divine Tragedy," he leaves us to guess, sending it forth without a word of preface, apology, or explanation. We can do neither more nor less with it than to speak of it as we find it, after a serious and candid perusal. It is perfectly guiltless, in the first place, of what we should condemn as a grave offence—the invention of speeches to be put into the mouth of our Saviour, or conduct and behaviour to be attributed to him beyond that which appears in the New Testament narratives. All the passages of dialogue set down for "Christus," in every scene of the drama where he appears, consist simply of the words actually spoken by him, as reported by the Evangelists, with the slightest changes of syntax or additions of particles, to convert their exquisite rhythm into blank verse. This process, in our opinion, does not enhance their beauty, but rather makes us the more sensible of the harmony of sound and meaning in our noble English prose version. Take, for instance, the following sentences:—

"Come unto me,  
All ye that labour and are heavy laden,  
And I will give you rest! Come unto me,  
And take my yoke upon you, and learn of me,  
For I am meek, and I am lowly in heart,  
And ye shall all find rest unto your souls!"

"Seest thou this woman? When thine house I entered,  
Thou gavest me no water for my feet,  
But she hath washed them with her tears, and I wiped them  
With her own hair! Thou gavest me no kiss;  
This woman hath not ceased, since I came in,  
To kiss my feet! My head with oil didst thou  
Anoint not; but this woman hath anointed  
My feet with ointment. Hence I say to thee,  
Her sins, which have been many, are forgiven,  
For she loved much."

Believe me, woman,  
The hour is coming, when ye neither shall  
Upon this mountain, nor at Jerusalem,  
Worship the Father; for the hour is coming,  
And is now come, when the true worshippers  
Shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth.  
The Father seeketh such to worship him.  
God is a spirit; and they that worship him  
Must worship him in spirit and in truth."

The publican,  
Standing afar off, would not lift so much  
Even as his eyes to Heaven, but smote his breast,  
Saying, God be merciful to me a sinner!  
I tell you that this man went to his house  
More justified than the other. I verily  
That doth exalt himself shall be abased,  
And he that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

Suffer little children  
To come unto me, and forbid them not:  
Of such is the kingdom of heaven; and whosoever  
Look always on my Father's face."

What! could ye not watch with me for one hour?  
O watch and pray, that ye may enter not  
Into temptation. For the spirit indeed  
Is willing, but the flesh is weak!"

Father! all things are possible to thee!  
If this cup may not pass away from me,  
Except I drink of it, thy will be done!"

These extracts will show the very small degree of verbal modification by which Mr. Longfellow has turned the familiar language of the authorised translation, surely the best in style and diction that was ever made, into a metrical form. He has certainly not improved it, and he has omitted to make such obvious corrections as that of superseding obsolete words and amending the most obvious mistranslations. "Thy speech bewrayeth thee," instead of "betrayeth," and "easier for a camel to go into the eye of a needle," instead of "a cable," are repeated by Mr. Longfellow, as well as "Woman, what have I to do with thee?" He has, indeed, in the speeches of Christ, been scrupulously careful of the precise words of Scripture, as commonly read. What he has put into "The Divine Tragedy" of his own invention is quite another matter. He takes the liberty of making the apostles and other persons talk just as he pleases. John the Baptist, Simon Peter, Andrew, Philip, James, and John, the Pharisees and Elders, Nicodemus, Blind Bartimeus, the Samaritan Woman, Mary Magdalene, Herod of Galilee, the sisters Mary and Martha, Gamaliel the scribe, Caiaphas the High Priest, Pontius Pilate, Judas Iscariot, Barrabas, and several more, are handled as readily as a set of puppets in Mr. Longfellow's Bible-play. Mr. Longfellow, we must say, has not done this successfully; for his poetical faculty, which we sincerely admire, is of the lyrical and idyllic, not the dramatic order. The conversation of all these persons in "The Divine Tragedy" seems to us intolerably affected, wanting the freshness, the originality, and vivacity with which a true dramatic genius would have inspired them. In the conception of two or three new characters, such as Manahem the Essene, who witnesses the murder of John the Baptist by Herod's order at Macherus, and Simon Magus, the travelling necromancer, with his companion, Helen of Tyre, there is more substance and reality. As for Lucifer, in the scene of the Temptation in the Wilderness, he is very inferior to Milton's Satan in "Paradise Regained," and the Angel flying through the air with Habakkuk does not appear a very imposing figure. Upon the whole, we prefer the New Testament as it stands, in Greek or in English, to any poetical paraphrase that Mr. Longfellow or any other author will ever produce. No art can enhance its beauty, its pathos, its sublimity, and the force of its affecting appeals to human sympathy, apart from its Divine authority as a revelation of truth.

## MUSIC.

Next in order of date after Mr. Boosey's ballad concerts (which commenced last week, as already recorded) came the resumption of the Monday Popular Concerts, the eleventh of the fourteenth series of which ushered in the week now closed. At the previous concerts, before Christmas, Madame Norman-Néruda was the leading violinist. Last Monday's concert brought back Herr Straus as first violin, in which capacity, as also in solo-playing, he has long since stood in deservedly high estimation both here and abroad. The programme commenced with Beethoven's tenth quartet (op. 74), in E flat, and closed with that composer's septet, in the same key (op. 20), for solo stringed and wind instruments; the first an example of the approach of his later and vaster style; the other one of the happiest specimens of his early adoption of the clear, melodious beauty and symmetrical construction which had hitherto been most completely realised by Beethoven's predecessor and model, Mozart. Beethoven's career was one of continued progress and development towards a sublimated idealism which led him away from the restrictions of form and proportion into that yearning after an infinitude which no other composer's music so powerfully suggests. This tendency may serve to account for the composer's subsequent disregard for the septet, which was at first one of his favourite works. With Herr Straus as leader, Mr. L. Ries as second violin, the viola held by Mr. Zerbini, and the violoncello by Signor Piatti, it followed as a matter of course that the quartet received a worthy interpretation. As on previous occasions of its performance (it has now been given nine times at these concerts), the imaginative first allegro, the dreamy beauty of the adagio, the fire and vigour of the scherzo, and the rhythmical originality of its trio, and the grace and fancy of the closing theme with variations, produced a marked impression. The septet, with its amplitude of movements—an adagio and an andante with variations, and a scherzo in addition to the minuet—was a rich treat, rather enhanced than diminished by the familiarity which its numerous repetitions have induced. This was its twenty-third performance at the Monday Popular Concerts. The distribution on this occasion was as follows:—Violin, Herr Straus; viola, Mr. Zerbini; clarinet, Mr. Lazarus; horn, Mr. C. Harper; bassoon, Mr. Wotton; violoncello, Signor Piatti; and double bass, Mr. Reynolds. Mr. Charles Hallé was the pianist, and his solo the twenty-seventh of the thirty-two sonatas of Beethoven—that in E minor, op. 90. Miss Alice Fairman was the vocalist, and her performances consisted of two songs—one a new composition by Sir J. Benedict, "Little Baby's gone to Sleep," the homely sentiment of which met with immediate appreciation by the audience; the other, Schumann's "The noblest." The remaining portion of the programme was a solo performance, by Signor Piatti, of an allemande, largo, and allegro, for violoncello, by Veracini (with pianoforte accompaniment by Sir J. Benedict). The "gigue" movement was encored. Madame Schumann is to appear on Feb. 5, and Herr Joachim on Feb. 19.

The second of the new series of Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts took place, on Wednesday evening, with a success equal to that which attended the commencing performance, noticed last week. Again the fine singing of Mr. Sims Reeves was a conspicuous feature of the entertainments, his songs on this occasion having been the popular "Come into the garden, Maud," "The Pilgrim of Love" (both encored), and a successful new song, "It was in the early Spring-time," by Louisa Gray. Another new song, "Sympathy," by Henriette, effectively sung by Miss Enriquez, was also encored; other novelties having been a "Night-Song to Preciosa," by St. Saens; Louisa Gray's "Then and Now," and Madame Sainton-Delby's "A Song of the Sea," interpreted respectively by Madame Sherrington, Miss Fennell, and Mr. E. Lloyd. The remaining vocalists were Miss Blanche Cole and Mr. Maybrick, of whose efficiency it is superfluous to speak. That accomplished pianist Miss Kate Roberts played two fantasias with brilliant execution; and Messrs. S. Naylor and J. L. Hatton officiated as conductors, as before.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, now in course of formation, will soon commence active proceedings under its conductor, Mr. Gounod. The rehearsals are to take place on Monday evenings, beginning on Feb. 5, at Exeter Hall; the meetings to be held, on and from April 8, at the Albert Hall.

The National Hunt meeting will be held this year at Abergavenny, in connection with the Monmouthshire Hunt.

An explosion of firedamp took place late on Wednesday night, at the Oakwood Colliery, Maesteg, South Wales, killing eleven men.

Mr. Harrington, who succeeded Mr. Dayman as the police magistrate for the districts of Hammersmith and Wandsworth, has been appointed to a county-court judgeship.

The Recordership of Scarborough has been conferred upon Mr. T. P. L. Thompson, of the Northern Circuit, son of the late General Perreth Thompson.

A meeting was held in Sheffield, on Wednesday, to establish a collegiate school, with scholarships. Lord Wharfedale, the Vicar of Sheffield, the Master Cutler, and others supported the proposition.

The tenantry on the Galloway estates have presented to Lord Garies, apropos of his approaching marriage with Lady Mary Cecil, a silver dessert centrepiece and corner-pieces, and a gold bracelet for the bride.

Captain Wolrige, the Adjutant of the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Volunteers, was, on Wednesday evening, presented with a timepiece and purse of £251 by the officers past and present of the battalion. The presentation took place at the Lion Hotel, Kidderminster—Lord Lyttelton presiding.

Dr. Bayford, the Chief Registrar of the Probate Court, is about to resign his appointment, and will be succeeded by Mr. C. J. Middleton. The learned doctor has been Registrar from the institution of the court in 1858. Dr. Bayford has already resigned the Chancellorship of the Diocese of Manchester.

Ludwig Feuerbach, the German philosopher, is to be honoured by a testimonial, according to an appeal published in this country by an influential committee, whose treasurer is Mr. Gustave Sachs, 39, Mincing-lane. The aged philosopher is at present cast down by severe illness; and, owing to pecuniary losses, his family are without means.

A city clerk, having occasion to write to the Inland Revenue Department on the subject of his income-tax assessment, finding that he was short of envelopes, borrowed two from a neighbour, whose stationery was stamped with a crest. He was then prosecuted for using armorial bearings without a license, and fined £5 and costs.

An influential county meeting was held, yesterday week, at the Castle of Exeter, under the presidency of the Duke of Somerset, when, on the motion of the Earl of Devon, it was resolved to establish a county agricultural association for Devonshire, which will hold annual exhibitions of stock and implements alternately in the northern and southern divisions.





THE SUPPOSED GATES OF SOMNAUTH, IN THE ARSENAL OF THE FORT AT AGRA.  
SEE PAGE 42.

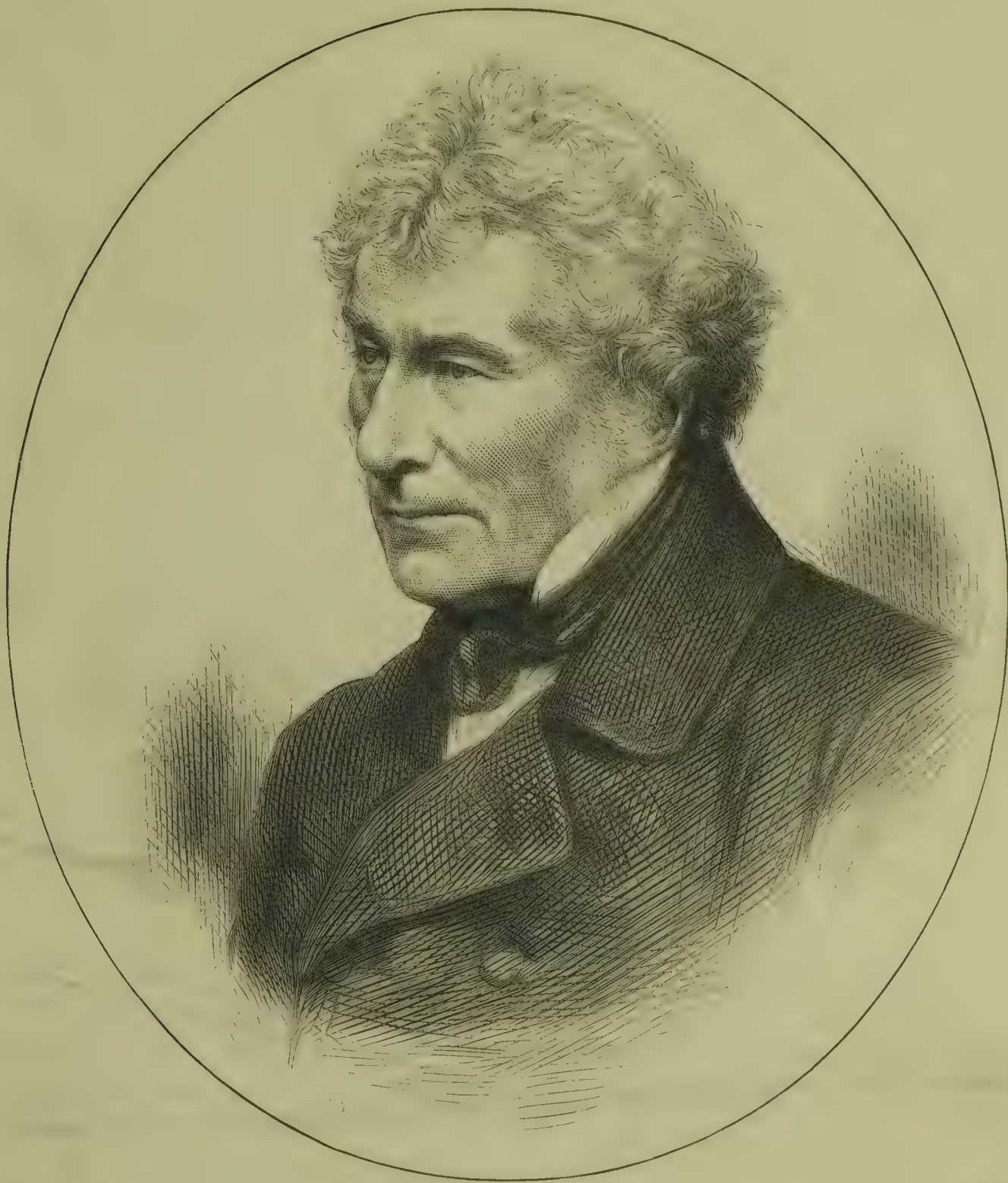
### THE LATE EARL OF ELLENBOROUGH.

The death of this nobleman, formerly a distinguished member of the Conservative party in the House of Lords, and once Governor-General of India, was recorded by us a fortnight ago. The Right Hon. Edward Law, first Earl and second Baron of Ellenborough, was the son of the first Baron Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice, who died in December, 1818, and who had been raised to the Peerage in 1802. The late Earl was born Sept. 8, 1790, with very influential family connections. His father was a rising barrister, but his grandfather was Bishop of Carlisle, and two of his uncles became, respectively, Bishop of Elphin and Bishop of Bath and Wells. He was educated at Eton, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, taking his degree of M.A. in 1809 and winning a gold medal for the best Latin ode. Having been called to the Bar,

he received from his father, then Lord Chief Justice, the very lucrative appointment of Chief Clerk of the Court of King's Bench. This office was afterwards abolished by Act of Parliament, upon which he obtained a pension of £7000 a year, and enjoyed it during his long life. He was returned to the House of Commons, in 1814, for the borough of St. Michael's, in Cornwall, now disfranchised, which he continued to represent until he succeeded his father, in 1818. During the Wellington Administration of 1828-30 he was appointed Lord Privy Seal, and afterwards President of the Board of Control. He was again appointed to the latter office, with a seat in the Cabinet, during the first Administration of Sir Robert Peel, in 1834-5. In the autumn of 1841 Lord Ellenborough accepted the post of Governor-General of India, vacant by the recall of Lord Auckland, and he lost no time in making his way to the East, and, once arrived, soon made

his presence felt from Calcutta all over the Empire. A recent biographer remarks:—"He reached India in the midst of a crisis little less threatening in its aspect than the more recent crisis of the Mutiny. Through a large part of India our prestige was gone, great discredit had befallen our arms, and a general want of confidence prevailed to an extent which fell little short of a panic. But Lord Ellenborough did not hesitate or stand still. By stringent and summary measures, which he judged to be imperative, but which were condemned by the civil service as needlessly severe and arbitrary, he put an end to the 'Secretariat' system which had prevailed under his predecessor, concentrated the power and responsibility in his own hands, and brought the civil and the military authorities into unity. Next, by the efforts of Generals Nott and Pollock, he reconquered the Afghan territory, where the lustre of the British name had been sadly





THE LATE EARL OF ELLENBOROUGH, G.C.B.

tarnished by failures during the administration of Lord Auckland, and enabled the British forces in a few months to evacuate the country of Affghanistan, after having thoroughly reduced its people to submission and captured and levelled the fortress of Ghizni. On returning to Calcutta they carried with them the gates of Somnauth, to grace the triumph of the Governor-General. The Ameers of Scinde, the next aggressors against the peace of India, were, in their turn, made to pay a like price for their violation of treaties and their attacks on our Residents, being defeated, with heavy loss, by Sir Charles J. Napier, in two or three bloody battles, including the hard-fought field of Meanee, which was followed by the annexation of Scinde to our dominions. Finally, in conjunction with Lord Gough, the Governor-General was able to report home that the Maharatta State of Gwalior, which had long been afflicted with internal feuds, in consequence of a disputed succession, and had threatened to involve India in another war, had been reconquered and reduced to obedience. The news of this success, however, had scarcely reached the shores of England when society at home was startled in the summer of 1844 by the news that the magnates of Leadenhall-street had exercised their undoubted right of recalling the man who had thus rescued their Eastern empire from ruin. The Duke of Wellington, who had the greatest confidence in Lord Ellenborough and who had watched his Indian career with approval, did not scruple to declare that this step was 'a most indiscreet use of their authority on the part of the East Indian directors;' and its impolicy was publicly proclaimed by Sir Robert Peel, who lost no time in showing his appreciation of Lord Ellenborough's Indian services by recommending him to her Majesty for promotion in the ranks of the Peerage. Accordingly he received the formal thanks of both Houses of Parliament for the ability and judgment with which he had supported the military operations in Affghanistan; and, as a more substantial reward, in October, 1844, he was gazetted Earl of Ellenborough and Viscount Southam; and, as a vacancy occurred at the Admiralty by the retirement of the Earl of Haddington, at the end of 1845 or the beginning of the following year, he was appointed to the post of First Lord. Here, too, short as was his period of rule—for he had to resign with the rest of his party in the course of about six months—he made his presence felt, and showed that a strong Tory in politics could be also a strong Reformer in the lesser world of official existence."

Lord Ellenborough went out of office with his party in 1846, but reappeared as President of the Board of Control, in 1858,

in Earl Derby's Ministry. His impetuous temperament soon involved himself and the Ministry in difficulty. A secret despatch had been sent out to India censuring Lord Canning's policy in reference to the Oude proclamation; but before this despatch could have well arrived in India it was published in this country. This led to an animated debate in the House of Lords. The Earl of Shaftesbury gave notice, May 10, 1858,



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that he would move a resolution condemnatory of the despatch of the Government, and on the following day the Earl of Ellenborough told the House that the act of publication had been entirely his own, and that, to relieve his colleagues of all responsibility in the matter, he had tendered his resignation to her Majesty, which had been accepted. Lord Shaftesbury, however, moved a vote of censure on the Government, which was very nearly carried, the numbers being 158 to 167. A similar vote was moved in the House of Commons by Mr. Cardwell, but the motion was withdrawn when the resignation of the noble Earl became known.

The late Earl was twice married—firstly, in 1813, to the youngest daughter of Robert, first Earl of Londonderry; and, secondly, to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral Digby; but this latter marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament. Lady Ellenborough has made her home in the East since that period, and fixed her abode at Damascus. As the Earl's only issue was a child who died in infancy, his earldom and viscountcy become extinct, while the barony of Ellenborough passes to his nephew, Mr. Charles Edmund Law, only surviving son of his next brother, the late Right Hon. Charles E. Law, Recorder of London and M.P. for Cambridge University, by Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of the late Sir Edward Nightingale, of Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire. The new peer, who was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 66th Foot, was born in November, 1820.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co., of Piccadilly and Cheapside.

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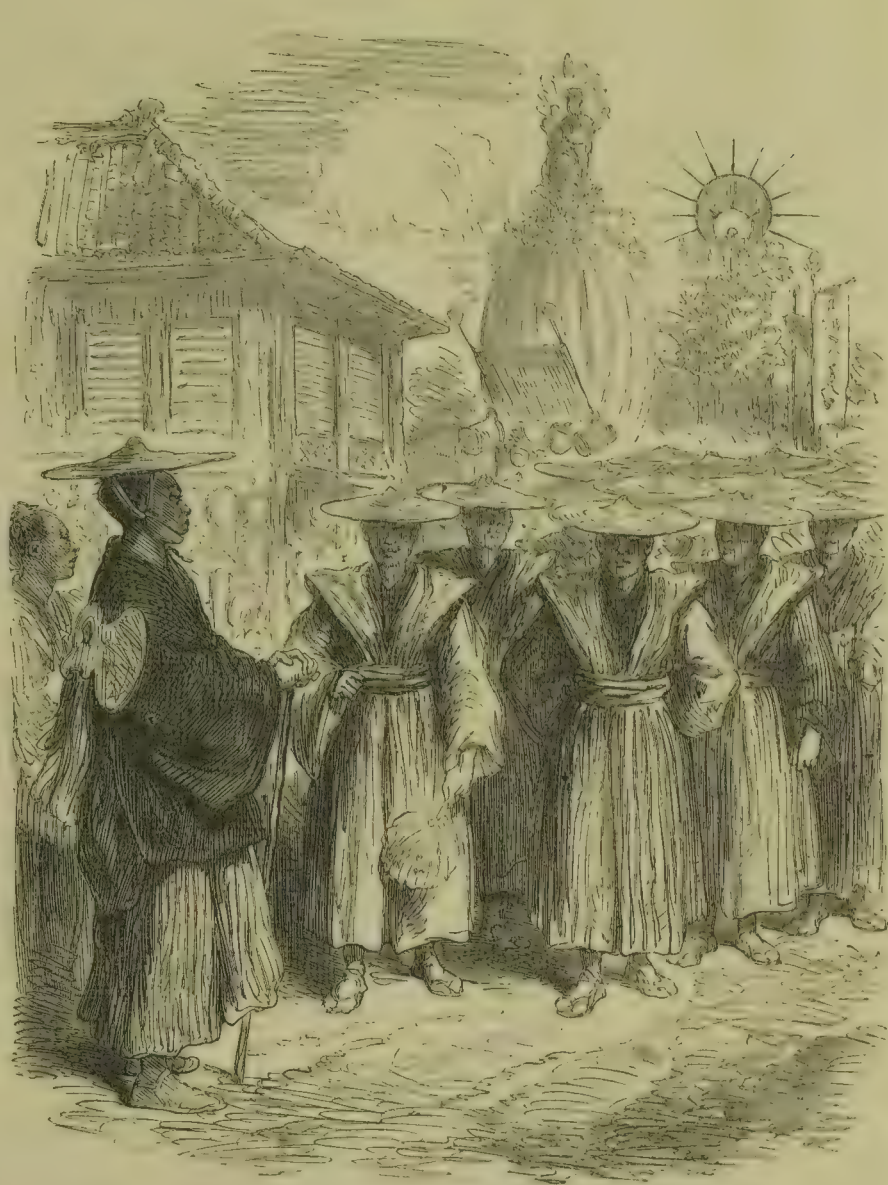
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NEW YEAR'S FESTIVAL PROCESSION AT YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.



GIRLS DRESSED AS BOYS.



THE MERCHANTS OF THE WARDS.

There are thirty-five different religions tolerated and professed in Japan; but that which most generally prevails is the Sinto religion, with an admixture of Buddhist mysticism and Confucian philosophy borrowed from China. The Sinto creed is, that from eternity there has been a Supreme Deity, who has never concerned himself with the affairs of inferior beings; but that two creative demigods once sprang out of chaos under his feet, and soon made all the material universe.

They afterwards committed its government to seven celestial gods in succession, the last of whom, being Heaven, or the Sky, married the Earth, and became the author of mankind, having first raised up the dry land for their abode, beginning with the island of Kiu-Siu, by fishing it up with his spear from the bottom of the ocean. The human race having been called into existence, a multitude of national, local, and special tutelary gods were

appointed to take care of them wherever they dwelt. The Heavenly Creator of this world, however, left it under the chief superintendence of his favourite daughter, the Sun Goddess, named Ten-Sio-Dai-Sin, who is to reign 250,000 years. There were also four grand terrestrial gods, the last of whom took a female of mankind to wife, and had a mortal son, the illustrious Lin-Mou-Ten-Wou, who is the ancestor of all the Mikados, or Sovereigns of Japan. The Sun Goddess is still the



THE DOG OF HIMURA.



highest object of Sintoo worship, but she is too great to be addressed in prayer, except through the mediation of some one of the Kami, the minor divinities, numbering about three thousand, of whom nearly five hundred are born gods, and the rest are deified mortals. All these have temples dedicated to them, and are honoured with a variety of particular observances by the provinces, the tribes, the towns, or families whose patrons they are supposed to be, and who preserve their images with constant veneration. It may be remarked that there is an essential conformity of principles and sentiments between this Sintoo mythology and that of the ancient Greeks and Romans.

The Japanese religious festivals, as might be expected, are very numerous; and some of the days appointed for the annual worship of certain gods coincide with the days fixed to mark the astronomical or the conventional divisions of time. The computation of time in historical chronicles, or in official registers, proceeds on a basis altogether different from the ordinary reckoning of years and months, and bears reference to the reigns of the Mikados, or the dates of notable events. But the common years are not always of equal length; there are two years of 354 days each, followed by a year of 384 days, every third year being a month longer than the two preceding it. The procedure is thus explained: A common year, of the shorter term, consists properly of twelve lunar months, or forty-eight weeks; but in order to make this approach a correspondence with the sidereal year, and to keep the quarters near the changes of the seasons, it is the prerogative of the Mikado to add one day to some of the months, and two days to other months, so as to increase the days of the whole year from 336 to 354; besides which, the Mikado decrees the addition of an intercalary month of thirty days to every third year. It depends on his Imperial Majesty's appointment, as set forth in the almanack for each year, which months shall have twenty-nine days and which shall have thirty, the arrangement being altered whenever he pleases. The Japanese year may commence on a day which corresponds with the beginning of our February, or it may not start before our April, in consequence of the variations above described. But there are five grand festivals of the Sintoo religion in the course of the twelvemonth. The first is that of New-Year's Day, called So-gwatz or Shio-gwatz, being the first day of the first month. The next is called San-gwatz, on the third day of the third month. The next is on the fifth day of the fifth month. The seventh day of the seventh month, and the ninth day of the ninth month, are likewise kept as festivals. The reason for appointing these days is because there is a superstitious notion that uneven or odd numbers are very unlucky. As each of the days mentioned presents an odd number twice repeated, it has been thought prudent to take them out of the power of evil influences by dedicating them to the beneficent gods.

Our illustrations, from sketches sent by Mr. Wirgman, our correspondent at Yokohama, show the manner in which the new-year's festival is kept in that city. The Engraving on page 44 is drawn after a very good sketch made by a Japanese boy fifteen years of age. It shows a procession marching past the Custom-house, bearing two lofty portable shrines, the nether stage of each vehicle being filled with musicians, while the upper part, lightly built of wood and pasteboard, is surmounted by the image of a god or goddess, with banners flaunting in the wind. The particular divinity adored in this exhibition is Dai-Jin-Go, a god of Tze, as Mr. Wirgman informs us, and we presume that it is his figure which stands aloft, with hand upraised, on the top of the foremost shrine. Whether the one behind, which seems to be a female figure, is meant for the wife of Dai-Jin-Go, we are not able to declare. The festival lasted three days. Mr. Wirgman tells us that "the town was crowded with people, who arrived from all parts of the country to see this, the grandest sight that Yokohama has ever beheld. There were no less than fifteen triumphal chariots, and the cortège was hours and hours winding its slow way through the almost impassable streets, yet with perfect order, and no accident occurred. The first two days were limited to processions through the various streets; but on Sunday, which was a glorious and cloudless day, a regular order of procession was formed; and the day was spent in defiling before the high authorities and performing little one-act comedies, and dancing before the shrines. As each company finished its performance, it would proceed up a hill, where the little temple had been erected. At night, when all the cars, the houses, and the streets were illuminated, it was really a gorgeous sight; but in the daytime also the glorious colours for which the Japanese are justly celebrated left nothing to be desired. The little girls, dressed as boys in expensive silk of many colours, looked very beautiful."

So far the description of our correspondent. With regard to the little girls dressed as boys, who appear in one of the illustrations, we find in the accounts of European travellers and residents in Japan frequent mention of pretty theatrical performances on these festive occasions by the children of the town. It reminds us of the employment of children to recite a dialogue before the Presepe at the Ara Coeli in Rome, for the text learnt and repeated by the Japanese infants is supposed likewise to belong to the popular religion. At Nagasaki, it is said, every boy and girl from seven to fourteen years must take part in these recitals. Those whose turn it is to appear at a festival are formed into many small companies, attended by their parents, friends, and servants. They are conducted through the streets, with flags and music, to the place in front of one of the temporary shrines. A few benches are set together, with boards upon them, for a stage; painted screens of paper are put up, for the scenery and decorations of the little theatre, and in a few minutes all is ready. The performance seldom takes more than a quarter of an hour; but as soon as the first company of children have finished, another company have arrived, and the entertainment is repeated to a fresh audience. This will take place ten or twelve times over in the forenoon of a day. When the younger children are tired their mothers or nurses take them up and lay them to rest in the palanquins, or carry them home. The second festival of the year, that on the third day of the third month, is specially devoted to pious and kindly wishes for the future welfare of all the little girls of one's acquaintance. One has to call upon every family, to bring gifts for the infant daughters and to drink their good health. The girls of a household make a little feast of rice-cakes for their elders; and they have a curious puppet-show, with an apartment fitted up like the Mikado's court, and with several dolls or puppets seated in it, before whom they lay cakes made of rice and mugwort. This custom is referred to a singular old legend—that of a lady named Bundjo, who lived by the river Rinsagawa. She prayed the gods to give her some children, and became the mother of five hundred eggs, which her husband packed in a box and threw into the river. An old fisherman, a long way down the stream, found the box floating, took out the eggs, and hatched them in warm sand. Every egg produced a child, and the fisherman's wife, poor woman, had to rear them all. She fed them with cakes made of boiled rice mixed with the minced leaves of the herb mugwort. The five hundred children, who were all boys,

grew to be men, and became a band of robbers. They entered the house of a rich man, and found only his lady at home. She asked who they were, and they told her that they did not know their parentage—they were a brood of five hundred eggs. The story further goes that she discovered, by the word *fogjoro* inscribed on the box, these five hundred stout fellows to be her long-lost sons. The happy mother was afterwards translated to heaven as a goddess, by the name of Bensaitre, and is perpetually waited on by her sons, in the regions of the blest. Such is the legend of the rice-cake festival, which is commemorated in the season of blossoming fruit-trees, and associated with the honour of womanhood. The next festival, that on the fifth day of the fifth month, is specially devoted to good wishes for the prosperity and virtue of boys in their future manhood. The boys set up poles or sticks of bamboo, to which every person who can and will is invited to hang a paper with a verse of his own composition. They indulge on this day in boating, swimming, and other aquatic sports. But it would be a lengthy article which should relate all the humours and fancies of Japanese custom in these matters. The festival processions, ceremonies, and entertainments are of endless diversity, but all picturesque and pleasant. They are enjoyed by people of all classes, of both sexes, and of all ages, with frank and equal glee, under the sanction of the priesthood and of the Ottonas, or municipal superintendents of town districts, who march along in aldermanic state, dressed in their silk robes, each with his two swords and his flat, broad hat of lacquered paper. With the images and shrines of the gods, the banners and standards, the curtains of embroidered cloth, displaying gay pictures of mountain and forest, beasts, birds, fishes, and monsters; the huge figures of straw formed in divers fantastic shapes, the procession is accompanied by drummers and strummers of the guitar, fifers, horn-blowers, and other sonorous artists, who keep up a tremendous din as it passes through the streets. One conspicuous figure in the mummery at Yokohama was that of a huge wooden or pasteboard dog, supported by two boys walking beneath, like the hobby-horse of an English pantomime. This is the Dog of Himura—and thereby hangs a tale.

"Of the other religious festivals," says a traveller, "it may suffice to say that in every month there are two, analogous to our Sunday. The grandest annual festival, however, is that of the New-Year's Day, preceded by the imperative payment of every debt on New-Year's Eve. The prettiest is one upon which lighted lanterns are launched at night upon the bay (at Nagasaki), to ascertain by their fate the destiny of the souls of deceased relatives and friends. The queerest is one in which men holding high official situations, and of advanced years, busy themselves in flying kites, the string being thickly covered with broken glass, and the greatest interest being attached to cutting the string of a rival's kite. And the most absurd is one in which the foul fiend is simultaneously expelled from every house by dint of pelting him with boiled peas, and, if that will not do, with stones. The devil is chased out of the town, with a dance of derision, by young fellows in a grotesque costume, for the public mirth."

#### THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' REFUGE SCHOOLS.

The institution called the "Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children," which has its head-quarters at No. 8, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, gave its yearly feast to all the boys and girls under its charge, on Wednesday, the 3rd inst. All the children assembled at the Refuge in Great Queen-street; from the Boys' Home, Regent's Park-road; from the Girls' Home, Broad-street, St. Giles's; from the Farm School at Bisley, near Woking; from the Girls' Home at Ealing; and from the training-ship Chichester, on the Thames; so that, altogether, about 630 sat down to a substantial repast. After dinner the children adjourned to Freemasons' Hall, where the Lord Mayor took the chair at three o'clock. When the children had sung "God Bless the Prince of Wales," Mr. Williams, secretary to the institution, read a statement, from which it appeared that up to the end of 1870, 3464 children—viz., 2527 boys and 937 girls—had been admitted into the refuges, and the admissions in 1871 had been 431 boys and 81 girls. The Chichester training-ship, since its establishment, had taken 1017 boys, 708 of whom had been sent into the merchant service and Royal Navy. In the past year 212 boys have been sent to sea, and 202 have returned with first-class certificates. The pressing want of the committee at present was, he said, a sum of £3000 to enable them to complete the purchase of a large house at Sunbury which they have agreed to buy, and to make needful alterations there, so that they may be able to accommodate 40 additional girls. The number of children under the care of the society at this time is distributed as follows:—Girls' Home, Broad-street, 66; at Ealing, 109; total, 175. Boys' Home, Great Queen-street, 150; Farm School, Bisley, 121; Chichester training-ship, 190; total, 461—being 636 in all.

The Lord Mayor distributed the prizes, commencing with those given to the girls in the Homes. Among these was one awarded by the votes of the scholars to Elizabeth Phillips, because, they said, she was never out of temper. She was loudly cheered by her companions. After the prizes to the inmates had been distributed, prizes—consisting of workboxes, medals, and other things—were given to former inmates who had remained for one, two, or more years in situations. One of these had been five years in the same place. Captain Thurburn, R.N., introduced the prize-winners from the Chichester, who received knives, medals, and various prizes. Among them were eight who received each a knife and a sovereign, from Mr. J. Macgregor, of the Rob Roy, for proficiency in seamanship, the money to be kept to assist them in adding to the outfit supplied by the committee on their joining a ship. The secretary announced that Mr. Macgregor offered, further, a sum of £5 in prizes for swimming—£3 for boys who could swim on joining the ship, and £2 for those who might learn to swim after joining. After the sailor-boys came those from the Farm and the Queen-street Refuge.

When the prizes had been given, a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor was proposed, in seconding which Captain Mackenzie said that the Marquis of Hamilton, Mr. Scudamore, and Colonel Taylor had desired him to express their regret at not being able to attend on the occasion. Colonel Taylor had got one of the boys employed at the East and West India Docks, as a telegraphist, at a salary of £30 a year, and was now about to ask for another to fill a similar place. This was owing to the kindness of Captain Grant, who had presented the society with a machine, and of Mr. Scudamore, who had sent them an instructor. The Lord Mayor said that he had never been present on any occasion where his feelings had been more impressed with the good done by an institution, and he hoped they might look forward to a large increase of means for it. The proceedings closed with the National Anthem.

Mr. George William Bell, the treasurer of this institution, makes an appeal on behalf of the Boys' Home in Regent's Park-road. Since last Christmas the Home has been nearly doubled in size and more than doubled in convenience and efficiency. There are 120 boys always in the Boys' Home,

lodged, fed, clothed, educated, and trained to honest industry. Every boy is then provided with a situation in domestic service and a good outfit, or is apprenticed to some trade, or is sent to Canada, where an excellent agent provides every such emigrant with a situation. Some enter the Army or Navy. The boys have all been of the most destitute class; all are parentless, most are otherwise friendless, and would, but for this refuge, be in imminent danger of falling into crime. The inmates of the Boys' Home are lodged in five distinct houses, each forming a separate family. As the funds of the institution permit, new Homes are formed. Visitors are always welcome at the Boys' Home in Regent's Park-road, opposite the Chalk Farm railway station; and an account of the charity, containing the report of her Majesty's inspector, will be sent by post to any applicant. At this season the funds are much pressed, and money, food, coals, and clothes are gladly received by the master at the Boys' Home; or by the treasurer. The bankers are Messrs. Coutts and Co.

Another special appeal is made by Mr. W. E. Hubbard, jun., for a new branch of the institution, which is called the Newsboys' Home, but which is simply a model lodging-house for boys of any class who pass their days in the streets and who have no home of their own. The committee have hired a large warehouse at 80, Gray's-inn-road, and fitted it for the experiment with fifty beds. The price of lodging is 2d. per night; tea, coffee, soup, bread, and meat are supplied at moderate prices, which leave a small profit on the cost; old clothes are sold to the boys cheap, but nothing is given away. Three rules suffice to maintain discipline, and the managers have no difficulty in enforcing them. They are these:—"Be orderly. Use the bath. Don't use bad language." For the physical well-being of the lodgers there are a huge bath and a gymnasium; for their moral development, books, papers, and a night-school, while a savings-bank combats their pet sin of gambling and their reckless disregard of the wants of the morrow. Mr. Hubbard says:—

"After eight months' experience we consider our experiment successful, and so we venture to introduce it to the public as worthy of their support. 415 boys have lodged in the Home for various periods, and we have so far attained our chief object as to induce fifty-one to exchange their vagrant existence for a more settled mode of life. We have emigrated one, sent seventeen to the Chichester, obtained situations for ten, entered nineteen in the Shoeblack Brigades, and sent four to the Great Queen-street Refuge. Of these we may confidently assert that, had it not been for the lodging-house, the greater part would never have been reached by any good influence at all, and would more likely have fallen into the hands of the police. The fifty beds are all occupied, and we intend, if possible, to make up our full complement of one hundred. Though the lodging money of the boys will go far, we hope, towards paying our heavy rent, we can hardly expect newspaper and cigar-light sellers to find the capital for furnishing a clean, airy lodging-house, or to pay rates and taxes, and the salaries of a responsible superintendent and school-master; but if the boys pay one-half the annual expenses, I do not think the public will grudge defraying the other half. I therefore appeal for £1200 to pay for the one hundred beds and bedding, the fixtures, the cost of the necessary alterations, and half the expenses of the first year." Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. W. Williams, 8, Great Queen-street, W.C.

#### THE GATES OF SOMNAUTH.

Nearly thirty years ago, when the British army in Afghanistan, under the command of General Nott and General Pollock (now Field Marshal Sir George Pollock), had captured the fortified cities of Cabool and Ghizni, a remarkable trophy of their victory was conveyed to Agra, where it still remains. This was a pair of gates taken from the tomb, at Ghizni, of the famous Mohammedan conqueror Mahmoud, who overran North-Western India in the eleventh century. Those gates were supposed to be the very same which Mahmoud had carried off from the celebrated Hindoo temple of Someshwara at Patan Somnauth, in Goojerat. The town of Somnauth is situated on the seacoast of Kathiawad, about 300 miles north-west of Bombay, on the opposite shore of the Gulf of Cambay. The original Hindoo temple of Somnauth was of great antiquity, and was magnificently adorned; it was reputed to contain one of the twelve Lingas, or miraculous tokens of the god Mahadeva, which had fallen from heaven to earth. This was a curious stone, perhaps an aerolite, which was superstitiously cherished by the Brahmans; and the edifice built for its protection was a superb and costly structure. The remains of a second temple at Somnauth, still existing, are described by Mr. J. Burgess, late of Bombay, a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, who visited them in May, 1869, and who has given us an interesting account of all that best deserves our notice in the peninsula of Kathiawad, or Surashtra, as it was anciently called. But these ruins are thought to belong to the restored edifice of the twelfth century, the work of a Hindoo prince named Kumara Pala; and it is believed that not a vestige is left of the first temple, except the broken capitals and other fragments of pillars strewn about the ground or buried in its soil, and sometimes used to form part of the walls of later buildings.

The ancient temple of Somnauth is said to have been constructed with fifty-six marble pillars, each contributed by a different king or prince of Hindostan, and inscribed with the name of its donor; these pillars were richly sculptured with artistic emblems of the Hindoo mythology, and were decorated with a profusion of gold and silver, rubies, emeralds, jaspers, and other precious stones, beautifully inlaid. The gates of the Somnauth temple were of sandal-wood, exquisitely carved; and there is no reason to doubt that they were actually removed to Ghizni by the Afghan conqueror, more than eight centuries ago. But it has been proved to be a mistaken supposition that they were identical with the gates of Mahmoud's tomb at Ghizni, brought to Agra, with such a boastful note of triumph, by order of the late Lord Ellenborough, whose proclamation to the Hindoo princes and chieftains upon that occasion was ridiculed by his political rivals. "The insult of eight hundred years is avenged!" his Lordship declared, assuming the air of a partial patron of the Hindoo race and religion in antagonism to the Mussulman nations of India and the neighbouring countries. The biographical reviews of Lord Ellenborough's career have again directed attention to this incident. It is, therefore, opportune to give an illustration of the Ghizni Gates, erroneously called the Somnauth Gates, now preserved in the arsenal of the fort at Agra. The apartment where they are kept was the Dewan-i-Awn, or Public Hall of Audience, in the Imperial palace of the great Mogul Sovereigns of India, Akbar and Shah Jehan. When visited in 1860 by our Artist, Mr. William Simpson, it contained a large store of arms for the British military service; 80,000 rifles, with bayonets and swords, were ranged in order upon the walls, as in the Tower of London. The native servants of the British Government, as well Mohammedans as Hindoos, were employed together in this arsenal, keeping clean and ready for use the arms of a Power which has supplanted the former rulers of India. The gates were placed at one end



of the hall, with a curtain hanging over them. They were evidently much damaged by time and knocking about; yet they displayed some remains of artistic ornamentation, though some of the carved panels were gone, and their spaces were filled with plain bits of wood. Mr. Simpson writes as follows:—

"I made a very careful sketch of them, including details of the ornament. As I sketched it struck me as strange that the art contained nothing Hindoo in its design. It was all purely Mohammedan. Of the thirty-two million of Hindoo gods, there was not one visible. This was so strange that I began making inquiries as to whether they really were the veritable gates of Somnauth. The answer always was that there could be no doubt of it, and Lord Ellenborough's proclamation was in every case referred to. To an artist historical evidence, or even proclamation by a Governor-General, goes for little when there is a style of art opposed to them, so my doubts clung to me. Before leaving India I had the opportunity of putting the question to Lord Canning, a man far from indifferent to questions of this sort, but even with him Lord Ellenborough's proclamation was the infallible guide. It was only on my return to England, and in conversation with Mr. Fergusson, that I got confirmation of what I suspected. He agreed with me that the ornament was sufficient evidence that they could not possibly be the gates of Somnauth; but he added—what I had not the opportunity of learning in India—that the gates in the Dewan-i-Awm at Agra had been inspected with a microscope, and they are of 'deodar pine,' and not of sandal-wood. This fact, in spite of the proclamation, would command a verdict against them from any jury."

Mr. Simpson further remarks that the ornamentation of the gates brought from Ghizni to Agra is derived from the geometrical forms common to all Mohammedan styles. The star-shaped panels, but few of which remain intact, have a form resulting from the double equilateral triangle. This was not unknown to the Brahmans, but did not belong to their art. In the opinion of our Artist, the real Somnauth temple-gates of sandal-wood, some time after being carried by Mahmoud to Ghizni, were destroyed by fire, and new gates of deodar pine were made for the tomb of Mahmoud. The gates represented in his drawing bear many evident marks of age. Panels are smashed, and much of the ornament destroyed; rude repairs are done with scraps of wood and iron; and a curious link between East and West, there are a number of horse-shoes nailed upon these old portals. "As they were brought from Mahmoud's tomb at Ghizni by our conquering army, they were an evidence to the Hindoo population of India that our power had no rival in the East. So far Lord Ellenborough's proclamation is correct enough; but now, as their political significance has ceased to be, it ought to be known, for historical and archaeological reasons, that they are not the gates of Somnauth."

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*The Royal Edition of Operas.* Boosey and Co.

*The Octavo Edition of Operas.* Novello, Ewer, and Co.

While these editions are alike in size, and in merits of paper, print, cheapness, &c., each has its distinctive features, and both will be found desirable additions to the libraries of professional and amateur musicians. The charge for the volumes generally—half a crown for a complete opera—is so small that purchasers may well afford to buy both editions, and thus possess the advantages of each. Messrs. Boosey give the text in Italian and English, whereas Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. print always the original text, whether French, German, or Italian, likewise with an English translation. The operas published by the former firm are edited by Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Josiah Pittman: the latter gentleman's practical knowledge of theatrical usages in the performance of the works is occasionally shown in the shape of useful information. Messrs. Boosey have marked the closing three months of the past year by the issue of three splendid double volumes, containing respectively Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" and "Les Huguenots" and Rossini's "Guillaume Tell"—each a masterpiece of the composer as of French grand opera, and all given in a complete state, as they are never heard in this country owing to their enormous length, which renders their entire performance an impossibility when commenced at the late hour (half-past eight) usual here. That these beautiful volumes (averaging nearly 550 pages each) can be produced at the price of five shillings is as great a marvel as the cheapness of the other numbers of the series, in which operas of ordinary length are offered for half a crown. Messrs. Boosey have commenced the year with a beautiful edition of "Der Freyschütz," with which three texts are given—the original German, and Italian and English translations. The series published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. is, as already said, so similar in most respects to that of Messrs. Boosey that the praises applied to one are equally merited by the other. The recent issues by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. comprise "Rigoletto," "La Sonnambula," and "Der Freyschütz." The latter work is given with an amended English text, and some interesting notes thereon and in reference to the music, by the editress, Madame Macfarren. For next month Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. promise a most important addition to their series in the issue of Richard Wagner's "Tannhäuser."

Messrs. Novello and Co. have issued some very pleasing pianoforte pieces by Mr. Berthold Tours, of whose graceful and well-written compositions we have had previous occasion to speak in terms of praise. In "Deux Esquisses (en forme de Danse)" this gentleman has shown that he can avail himself of the much-used forms of dance rhythm without being altogether conventional, and that he can write with simplicity without falling into commonplace. His "Sonatina," divided into three movements, is well adapted to prepare juvenile students for the classical form of the sonata so largely used by the principal great composers. In "Ephemerion: Caprice Etude," and "Witches' Dance," Mr. Tours is again to be recognised as producing music well suited to form the mechanism and to cultivate the taste of young pianists. The latter piece, especially, has much quaint character and fancy.

Mr. Alfred Plumptre's setting of Dr. Mackay's ballad, "John Truman" (published by Messrs. Weippert and Co.), has much of the ring of the robust old English style, with which, however, the chromatic progressions in the symphony are somewhat at variance. In his sacred songs, "Go in peace" and "He giveth His beloved" (by the same publishers), Mr. Plumptre has produced two flowing and agreeable melodies, with very appropriate accompaniments. Both songs are thoroughly vocal in character, and may be rendered very effectively by an expressive singer. The words of the last named are by Mrs. Browning. Messrs. Weippert and Co. have also issued some pleasing pianoforte pieces by Edouard Ronville. From among these we may specify "La Rosière," "Sur les Alpes," and "Les Flots." The first, in form of a "danse rustique," has much graceful simplicity, in the pastoral style; the second is a pretty "Tyrolienne," with a somewhat brilliant intermediate movement: the third of the pieces specified

is a "Morceau de Salon," which makes greater demands on the player's executive powers, without, however, largely taxing them. The principal theme, a melodious subject, is introduced with a syncopated accompaniment, is contrasted by a second melody surmounted by arpeggio passages, and recurs with a new form of treatment wound up by an effective coda.

In his "Rest," a setting of Miss Adelaide Procter's words, Mr. Comyn Vaughan has produced a more elaborate piece than is usually implied by the term "song," having divided it into several movements varying in "tempo" and treatment. It opens with some calm melodic phrases in common time, well contrasted with an agitated accompaniment in syncopation. This is followed by a movement in six-eight time, interrupted by some passages in recitative style; and the song concludes with a flowing melody, somewhat of the Italian school. "Queen of the Stars" (also from Messrs. Boosey) is of a simpler character, being a tranquil serenade consisting of an allegro followed by an andante, with changes of tempo, and a closing recurrence to the commencing strain. In both these cases Mr. Vaughan shows a strong feeling for vocal melody and expression.

Messrs. Ashdown and Parry have published a pleasing "Reverie" for the pianoforte, entitled "Serenity," composed by Mr. W. F. Taylor, of whose music we have had recent occasion to speak favourably. The piece is well written for the instrument, a calm cantabile subject being treated with much grace and sufficient variety to render its recurrence interesting without destroying its general effect of repose. In strong contrast to this is the same gentleman's galop, "The Whirlwind," published by Messrs. Cocks and Co. This is an animated piece, in a well-known danse form, full of the impetuosity and impulse which its title implies.

"The Tyrolian to his Child" is an adaptation of a favourite old "volkslied" to English words by Miss Macfarren, who has thus rendered available for drawing-room vocalists a melody too pretty to be restricted by the limits of nationality. The publishers are Messrs. Hammond and Co., who have also issued a pleasing song by Julius Stern, adapted, like the foregoing piece, to English words by Miss Macfarren, who has again done good service by thus enlarging the repertoire of amateur vocalists—another similar instance of adaptation being the same lady's English version of Alabieff's "Nightingale," a song made known here by Madame Adelina Patti. This is likewise published by Messrs. Hammond and Co., from whom we have a series of pianoforte pieces by Herr Gustave Lange, of Berlin. Of these we can recommend "Prière à la Madonne," "Wanderings in the Wood," "Hortensia, Valse de Concert," "Nocturne," and "Minnelied," as worthy the attention of teachers and students. The pieces answer well to their characteristic titles, are respectively melodious or brilliant, and enable the player to produce much effect with moderate means of execution.

Miss De Crespigny's song, "The Morning Call" (published by R. W. Ollivier), proves that she is entitled to hold a place among the lady ballad composers of the day. The melody, although extremely simple, is capable of being rendered expressive if appropriately sung; and a similar verdict may be passed on the same lady's song, "The Broken Heart," issued by the same publisher—the words in both cases being by Mrs. A. F. Thistlethwaite.

That clever and successful composer of songs, Miss Elizabeth Philp, has just contributed several pieces that may well compare with any of her previous productions of that class. "The night closes o'er her" (ballad) and "Happy" (song), both published by Messrs. Cramer, Wood, and Co., "The love that's never told" (ballad), Messrs. Boosey, and "Birds will sing" (song), Messrs. Mills and Co., are all in Miss Philp's best style, and will meet with ready acceptance among the many admirers of her music.

Messrs. Willey and Co. (of Great Marlborough-street) have contributed largely and successfully to the stock of song music. Among the recent publications of this house may be specified a clever song, "My Lady's Smile," by Herr Carl Hause, in which that skilful pianist gives somewhat more than the ordinary importance to the accompaniment, which is rendered unusually effective. Two pretty duets, "Mountain Streams" and "Bright Waters," and a song, "Bright be the place," all by Mr. George Barker, are agreeable contributions to drawing-room vocal music issued by the same publishers.

A "thanksgiving song," "Our noble Prince, thank Heav'n, is saved," written and composed by Mr. Louis Emanuel (published by C. Jeffreys, of Berners-street), will find favour at this time, on account of its sentiment as well as its merits.

Our list of ballad music closes with one by Mr. C. R. Bloe, "O tell me, shall my love be myne," in which there is much graceful piquancy. Messrs. Evans and Co., of Argyll-street, are the publishers.

"Songs for Children," to words by Canon Kingsley, George Macdonald, Adelaide Procter, and Rev. Dr. Neale, the music by William Boyd; and "Seven Songs from Liliput Levee," both published by Messrs. Weekes and Co., possess much interest for their intended juvenile public.

Gradual reductions continue to be made in the various manufacturing departments of the Woolwich Arsenal. The latest discharges included thirty men from the gun factories and sixty-eight girls from the cartridge factory.

Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a Working Men's Institute for the town of Dorking last week. The new building will be erected on a site given by Mrs. Hope, of Deepdene; and the total cost (about £1500) will be defrayed by public subscription.

Colonel Tomline has at last gained something tangible by his correspondence with Mr. Lowe. The member for Grimsby sent to the Master of the Mint two worn-out sixpences, which had been refused by omnibus-conductors, and he submitted them as proofs of the deterioration of the coinage. Mr. Lowe's secretary politely forwarded to Colonel Tomline two brand-new sixpences, which had been procured at the Bank of England, that being the place, as he remarks, "where worn silver is received and exchanged for new."

The Earl of Dufferin distributed, at a large and fashionably-attended conversation, on Thursday week, the prizes to the students in connection with the Belfast Government School of Art. Sir Charles Lanyon presided on the occasion. The Earl of Dufferin delivered an address, in which he referred to the improved taste displayed in the architecture of Belfast and to the progress which art had made among the manufacturers of the town; after which he spoke in high terms of and gave some particulars regarding the system adopted by the Central Department of Science and Art at South Kensington of sending pictures, articles of virtue, &c., for exhibition at such meetings as the present, throughout the kingdom. His Lordship also alluded to the benefit of a school of art among a manufacturing community like that of Belfast, and concluded by reference to the harmonious manner in which persons of all creeds and politics could work, and had worked and studied, in connection with it. Mr. Thomas McClure, M.P., and Mr. William Johnston, M.P., took part in the proceedings.

## THE THEATRES.

### QUEEN'S.

An ambitious attempt was made on Monday to produce a spectacular adaptation of Lord Lytton's magnificent romance, "The Last Days of Pompeii," which, though not perfectly successful, will, after a few nights, run smoothly enough, and probably secure a prolonged career. Fortunately, it is not needful for us to detail the story, which is closely followed in the drama. The first act was exceedingly hopeful, and Mr. Ryder as Arbaces, Mr. George Rignold as Glaucus, Mr. H. C. Sidney as Apæcides, and Mr. Voltaire as Calenus, had a considerable quantity of the novelist's dialogue to utter, which, from the splendour of its diction, found favour with the fashionable and intelligent audience assembled. It is not too much to say that a strong interest was excited, and the fortunes of the wily Egyptian priest and the Athenian lovers were watched with great anxiety by the sympathetic spectators of the stirring action then developed. Due attention was likewise paid to scenic appointments. The pictures of the forum and the interior of the mansion of Arbaces were both beautifully placed on the boards, and an Egyptian ballet and chorus brought the first act to a triumphant conclusion. The second was also crowned with approbation, and it was impossible not to be fascinated with the fair Ione (Miss M. Reinhardt), and regularly enthralled in the picturesque groups of gladiators and gentlemen of the ring, so terribly realistic were all the incidents and so skilfully portrayed. The concluding scene of the act shows Ione, betrayed by Arbaces in the Temple of the Fates, and the deliverance of her and Glaucus, by means of a sudden earthquake, which brings down the head and column of Isis and apparently buries Arbaces in their ruins. We have omitted to mention in this hasty outline one of the most enchanting figures in the noble group, that of Nydia, the blind girl, so charmingly represented by Miss Henrietta Hodson. Her love for Glaucus is fervent and intense, strong in delusions that lead to crime. She ministers the philtre to Glaucus, and thus drives him into that madness which occasions him to be arrested for a supposed murder, of which Arbaces has been really guilty. But here we must stop to note the acting of Mr. Rignold in this situation, than which, perhaps, a more hazardous one was never committed to the judgment of an actor. The violent effects of the maddening draught were shown in all their force and terror by this powerful artist; yet, perhaps, the passion might have been mitigated with advantage, and some shadows thrown in with a discriminating taste that might have rendered the delineation still more perfect. But there can be no doubt of the wonderful energy displayed, and that Mr. Rignold gave proof of rare qualifications for the highest manifestations of tragic skill. A scene that preceded these outbursts of amorous insanity, representing a Pompeian banquet, though splendidly set, did not exactly achieve the result expected. While the guests are feasted a gladiator in the background is engaged in athletic feats on the tight rope, and for this performance the famous Christoff had been employed; but for some reason his attempts failed to exhibit his agility, though doubtless on another night his success will be perfect. Probably some neglect at rehearsal occasioned the difficulty; indeed, it strikes us that the mechanical arrangements would have been more perfect had the production of the piece been delayed two or three days. The fourth act presented us with a daring experiment—the representation of athletic games in the amphitheatre. In this, however, an anti-climax was inevitable. After much talk of a lion and tiger, they are not produced in the arena, the king of beasts having, we are told, refused to quit his den. Obviously, such a contest could not be exhibited, nor was it needed, for the innocence of Glaucus is declared, Arbaces is put on his defence; and then occurs the catastrophe which terminates the existence of the city and its inhabitants. The last act is exceedingly brief. The eruption of Vesuvius, the flight of the fugitives, and the self-sacrifice of Nydia for a moment provoke the fears of the audience and bring down the curtain on a scene of indescribable commotion. The adapter of the subject for the stage is Mr. John Oxenford, and, undoubtedly, he has accomplished the task with great talent and judgment. Whether an epic theme like this is suited to the appreciation of our audiences has, perhaps, yet to be proved; but the management is to be applauded for daring and liberality in the production of so costly an entertainment.

### VAUDEVILLE.

On Saturday a revival of Mr. Boucicault's earliest comedy, "London Assurance," was attempted by a modern company. It cannot be expected that the play can be now enacted with that brilliancy which pertained to its earliest representation. We had, however, Mr. W. Farren in the part which his eminent father rendered so powerfully, and can commend it for its truth and vitality. Mr. John Clayton's Dazzle was, of course, inferior to Mr. C. Mathews's famous impersonation, but had merits of its own. Mr. Thorne, as Mark Meddle, was excellent; and so was Mr. David James as Dolly Spanker. Altogether the revival deserves the encouragement of the public.

A word or two may now be said on a charge against the present Licensor of Plays, that he had prohibited all political allusions in the pantomimes of the season, and it was hastily concluded that he had received some instructions on the point from the Government. As we all along suspected, it turns out that Mr. Donne has done nothing this year but what he has done every year regarding the matter. In justice to all parties, we take leave to insert his letter on the subject:—"Sir,—A good many misstatements, and much consequent misrepresentation, have appeared in the papers lately as to the Lord Chamberlain and the allusions in the pantomimes of the season to her Majesty's Government. Perhaps a simple statement from me may help to set the matter at rest. I have received no instructions at all from either the Lord Chamberlain or Mr. Gladstone or any other member of the Government on the subject of the pantomimes. I have acted with regard to the excisions, which are comparatively few in 1871, exactly as I have done during the last fourteen years; therein following the example of my immediate predecessor, Mr. Kemble. He, as well as myself, uniformly cut out from manuscripts sent for examination 'personal or personally-political questions,' as well as passages or words, names and phrases, in such manuscripts as were likely to give offence on religious or moral grounds. All this was fully explained before Mr. Locke's Committee of the House of Commons, in 1866, by the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby and myself, in our evidence. You will find Mr. Ponsonby's evidence on this matter at p. 170 of the blue-book, and mine from p. 2260 to p. 2277.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, WM. BODHAM DONNE, Examiner of Stage Plays."

A purse containing 1000 guineas, together with an illuminated address, has been presented to Mr. Davies, the ex-Mayor of Salford, in recognition of his public services to the borough during the three years he was its chief magistrate.





NEW YEAR'S FESTIVAL PROCESSION AT YOKOHAMA.





DINNER-TIME IN THE KENNEL.



## MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

To be oracular, in the sense of making language necessary to be interpreted, and perhaps in more ways than one, is doubtless fitting when a congress of Druids is addressed. The mystery of the association would in anyone be likely to beget mysticism; and to a Cabinet Minister, who has to be frank, and candid, and informative, and yet to tell no secrets—to prophesy without definite prediction, and to prove himself worthy of the everlasting confidence of his constituents—the situation must be particularly agreeable. When a matter is only glanced at, instead of being spread out plainly, doubtless there is an expression in the eye of the expounder which Druids thoroughly understand and appreciate—a sort of “I-would-an-if-I-chose” look, which intimates that reticence is a quality which such an audience esteems a virtue. In short, when, added to all this, there is Mr. Cardwell’s ostensibly open manner and his acquired plausibility, few members, and no Minister, could be more happily placed when he has to undergo his ex-Sessional exhibition before the electorate of Oxford. The ramifications of the Society of Druids are possibly wide; and so, if he satisfies that body in festive congress assembled, the effect is not merely sporadic, but epidemic, in the constituency. The effusion of the Secretary for War, a few days ago, to which allusion is made, was a special development of his special qualities. He was, as it were, beaming with a sense of his having boldly initiated great departmental measures, and, being pregnant with large projects of reconstruction of the Army—and as what he has already done has been, with exceptions, of course, universally accepted—he stands as a conqueror to a certain extent, and is able to look at the whole course of the Ministry in a rosy hue, and to speak confidently of the best possible Government with the best possible principles and the best possible administration in the past and the best possible intentions in the future. And so, Mr. Cardwell having sung his song of triumph, *surgit amari aliquid*—Mr. Vernon Harcourt. It is a curious speculation what kind of speech Mr. Harcourt would have delivered on this occasion if he had been Solicitor-General, which he might very well have been. However that may be, what is certain is, that his address seemed to be an organised comment on Mr. Cardwell’s optimism, euphemistic laudations of his colleagues and himself. Those who know the style and manner and expression of countenance of Mr. Harcourt when he is in the full flow of a philippic, can easily imagine how all those bitter, sarcastic notes and queries which formed the staple of his speech were delivered; while it would suggest itself when he was drawing a picture of the blessings which were to flow from the simple and summary process of cutting sixteen millions off the national expenditure, and when he was urging that in such a case, “if there could be an Elysium on earth ’twould be this,” that, under such a state of things, he himself would have lost his vocation; for there could be nothing on which he could bestow his censure and discharge his diatribes—“his occupation gone!”

In a considerable degree the speech of Lord Hartington to his little constituency at New Radnor was in contrast to that of the Secretary for War; for, speaking nominally to a few and presumably simple electors, the noble Lord was, in fact, addressing the country; and he was not in the least sophisticated, but really frank, manly, and specific in his references to the past and the prospects of the future. There is a notion prevalent that Lord Hartington, when he addresses the country, ought to be attended to, inasmuch as he represents an influence in the Cabinet and speaks its policy as it is manipulated and modified by the necessary compromise which must from time to time be come to in a body composed as the present Government is. Therefore, all that need be said of his disquisition on affairs the other day is that it may very well be accepted as the basis of the political and administrative programme of the Ministry for the coming Parliamentary year.

Few of what may be called independent members have so good a chance of being listened to when they address the House as Mr. Graves, one of the members for Liverpool; and this not for the graces of oratory, for he is slow, almost ponderous, in his delivery, and he is not a bit of a rhetorician; but he from the first found out that which would seem to be very obvious to everyone, but which is not by any means generally obvious—namely, that if you want the House to hear you, you must talk of something which you know, on a subject which you can expound, and which you can bring to a practical issue. To this line Mr. Graves has devoted himself. He has brought forward matters for improvement and re-arrangement which he has argued and illustrated with complete knowledge and abundant suggestiveness; and, above all, he has exhibited a patience which was inexhaustible, a readiness to consent to wait for convenient season, and a tone and temper so conciliatory that there is little doubt that all he wants will eventually be done: as has been the case with the reform of the parcels post, which is entirely owing to his suggestion and assiduous advocacy. Then another of the members for Liverpool—to wit, Mr. Rathbone—has in his way made a position in the House. He, too, is practical and suggestive, and has rather original—or, at any rate, decided—opinions which he sets forth on all appropriate occasions; so that he has gained that which is a distinction for a back-bench member—namely, that when he proposes an amendment and supports it by argument the Treasury bench listens, and some of its occupants rejoin and sometimes accept. Of course, these remarks are apropos of a recent meeting between these hon. gentlemen and their constituents.

Those who are familiar with the personal appearance of Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P. for Rochdale, with his genial, easy manner, his pleasant, smiling countenance, and his apparent facility for being cordial with everyone who is worth being cordial with, would perhaps not suppose that he cherishes within him a spirit of sturdy and comprehensive Liberalism, which, on due occasion, he can develop with no uncertain sound. He gives the House no trouble so far as demanding its frequent attention is concerned; but he is a steady attendant and a sure vote. But that he could speak, and that with the effect derivable from the impulse of conviction, may be gathered from a mere outline of a speech of his lately pronounced at Rochdale. His definition of Republicanism as the rule of the people coincident with the reigning of a Monarch is happy, as coming from an avowed Radical; and on other points he spoke with a vigour and an applicability which might, perhaps, not have been expected by some from a gentleman who is so sedate and quiescent in the House.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., and Mr. C. Seely, M.P., were amongst the speakers at the annual meeting of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce on Monday. The former hon. gentleman, in reference to the bankruptcy law, feared that it would never be made satisfactory to creditors. At Liskeard, Sir John Trelawney, the senior member for the eastern division of Cornwall, addressed a meeting of his constituents, dealing principally with the game laws. A resolution was passed by a large majority in favour of the total abolition of these statutes.

## OLD MASTERS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Continuing our review of this exhibition in the order in which we set out—that is to say, by schools chronologically, or nearly so—we arrive at the works by Flemish and Dutch painters commencing with Rubens. This Michael Angelo of the North is represented only in landscape. Here is the companion picture to the National Gallery landscape—the celebrated “Rainbow Landscape” which Lord Orford bought at the Orford sale for £4550. Like the “Chapeau de Paille,” it hardly deserves the reputation it has enjoyed. It is a mere sketch, very masterly, of course; but the power degenerates into slovenliness, and even coarseness, as in the cattle and central foreground, whilst other passages have received disproportionate finish. The vegetable yellows which once tempered the distance have disappeared, leaving a crude, disagreeable blue. More complete, and to our mind a finer picture, is “The Watering-Place” (195), lent by the Duke of Buccleuch. The cattle, sheep, and figures here are generally more carefully, if unequally, rendered; the foliage, though always conventional, “composes” admirably; and the vista through the trees to the left centre of the middle distance is the most beautiful piece of landscape art which we remember in any of Rubens’s works. An anonymous portrait (59) lent by Earl Brownlow is attributed to Rubens upon the strength, we presume, of its masculine vigour; but a certain elegance in the execution of the head, and still more decisively of the hands, is Vandyke’s.

There are, happily, several examples of the manliness and solidity of Vandyke’s painting in his prime. It is from the portraits he executed in Italy and on his return to the Netherlands that we must estimate the full capabilities of the master, not from the thinner, colder, and rather affected style into which he lapsed, under the pressure of fashionable demands, during the latter part of his last stay in England. The difference is apparent on comparing Nos. 134, 128, or 49 with the half-length of Charles I.’s Queen Henrietta Maria (99), from Windsor Castle. This head, however, is quite unlike other reputed portraits of the Queen, though, curiously enough, the profile strongly resembles that of the King himself. In describing two of the portraits above referred to, the magnificent full-lengths of Philip le Roy, Seigneur de Ravels, and his wife, the compilers of the catalogue, with what looks very like ignorance added to their usual carelessness, style them Philippe le Roi and his Queen! Seigneur le Roy was counsellor to Prince Ferdinand, Governor of the Netherlands, and an ardent patron of art. In the gallery at Vienna there is another portrait of him by Vandyke, who also etched the head. In the present work the countenance, foiled by the black costume, is most characteristic, the pose most dignified, the hand resting on the rapier-hilt instinct with life and energy. Madame le Roy is in all respects a worthy pendant. She is indeed a queenly figure, tall and ripe in form beyond her years, for the inscription on the portrait tells us she was but sixteen when painted. Here, again, the black satin dress and fan of black ostrich-feathers (though, perhaps, a little cold in tone) serve admirably to enhance the delicacy of the complexion, the girlish beauty of the face, and the effect of the golden hair frizzed out at the sides. The Marquis of Hertford bought these superb portraits of Vandyke’s best time (1630-1), at the sale of the King of Holland’s collection, for 2500 gs. Another fine full-length is No. 49, representing a soldier in steel corset, brown jerkin, and boots, and called the Marquis Spinola; the youth of the figure, however, renders the accuracy of the designation impossible. It is remarkable for its animated expression and almost jaunty air. The warmth of the colouring and the solidity of the painting incline us to think that it was executed in Italy, and may afford some clue to the likeness. In striking contrast to this man of action and such an uncompromising study of character as the courtly Vandyke seldom gives, is the cunning, obdurate face of “Isabella Clara Eugenia, Governess of the Netherlands” (64). The whole-length of James Stuart, Duke of Richmond, was, judging by internal evidence, painted before Vandyke had stayed long in this country. Lastly, there is a long series of small portraits in monochrome, executed (only some of them by Vandyke) for the celebrated set of engravings. By Lely, Vandyke’s imitator and successor in England, there is the half-length of the Countess de Grammont, one of the best of the “Hampton Court Beauties,” which we mention, however, chiefly to remonstrate against the choice of so meretricious a class of work for copying in the recent competition of the Royal Academy students.

Rembrandt, in the more characteristic, and, indeed, the unique phases of his genius, is not so well represented as he was last year. The seated whole-lengths of Jan Pellicorne (not “Palekan,” as in the catalogue) and his son (90), and of his wife and daughter (not “children”) (101), afford small trace of the magical chiaroscuro for which the master is most renowned. The boy in the first-named picture is so weak that it is hard to recognise Rembrandt’s hand; and the head of the wife is painted in a more silvery key than any work by him which we remember. From the general resemblance between the tone, feeling, and execution of these portraits and the “Anatomical School” at the Hague Dr. Waagen considers them to be early works, painted about 1634, when Rembrandt was in his twenty-seventh year. If, however, they are by Rembrandt, we should assign them to a still earlier period; for they have none of the bold handling and strong colour of the undoubtedly-original head of an old lady, dated the same year, in the National Gallery (775). The mention of this last portrait reminds us that the same striking old head appears also here, in a picture (68) so manifestly inferior, so suspiciously like a copy, that its exhibition was exceedingly ill-advised. The Academy can only mislead in displaying inferior repetitions of works the genuineness of which admits of no challenge. The Burlington House picture is called “Rembrandt’s Mother;” but, as on the original at Trafalgar-square, her age—eighty-three—is also inscribed, this, too, can hardly be true. Another portrait of an old lady, with an entirely different physiognomy, from the Duke of Buccleuch’s collection, is called Rembrandt’s mother in Smith’s Catalogue Raisonné; and the style belongs to a much later period of Rembrandt’s practice; the face is shaded by a hood, and lighted only by the reflection from a book. The painting of the eyes and hands is feeble for so great a master. Another portrait (181) of the painter himself has the solid impasto of “1659,” but is not a remarkable example of his later manner. The last three pictures have the exceptional, and therefore suspicious, signatures of “Rembrande” or “Rembrandt.”

Of many of the principal remaining masters of the Dutch and Flemish schools there are choice, though rarely important, examples. Most of them will be found in room 4. “A Château: The Harvest” (258), by Teniers, has a luminous sky; but many of the delicate hues, as in other Dutch landscape-work of its class, have, in all probability, changed or fled. “Les Francs Maçons Flamands” (178) and “Exterior of a Cabaret” (152) show two other modifications of manner, the latter being sketchy, the former more complete, but blacker and less warm in colour than the pictures of his finest time. The principle of concentrating or focussing the light adopted by Rembrandt, very markedly in all but his earliest

works, is carried to excess by N. Maes in “The Lacemaker” (267), where the woman’s head and the pillow and tags used in her trade are in bright light, whilst blackness or darkness reigns around. It is well known that for the lacemaking, in which the inhabitants of the Low Countries have always excelled, the chambers are often darkened, but the same effects are found in other works by this painter. Ostade likewise delights in masses of shadow relieved by a small proportion of light; but one special charm of his works is that always some light penetrates into his profoundest shadows, and the eye is thus flattered by discovering minute fidelity of representation in what at first appears blank obscurity—witness “Boors Playing at Tric-Trac” (201).

One of the great “secrets” of the unrivalled perfection of workmanship in the productions of these and others of the long list of Dutch painters of cabinet pictures was simply that they took more pains than the moderns. What is said apologetically for the painter in “The Vicar of Wakefield” might be repeated in all seriousness apropos of the great majority of contemporary paintings, certainly of nine tenths of the sketchy performances in the spring exhibitions in these rooms—“they would have been better had the artist taken more pains.” And what is true of the Dutch “little masters” applies also to the great Italians. The carefulness of Leonardo is proverbial; Raphael takes the utmost pains with every feature, extremity, fold, or leaf in those of his works intended to be seen near the eye; and even the mighty Buonarroti stippled and elaborates his easel pictures with almost painful toilsomeness. Does anyone suppose that Rembrandt’s wonderful light and shade are not based on the most carefully exact draughtsmanship and modelling? We know that Velasquez “brought forward” his work with great deliberation before he gave those brilliant final touches for which he ranks as the most skilful master of handling; moreover, he did not venture on that freedom of touch till he had gone through many years of the most precise practice. Even Rubens—probably the most rapid of all painters, the most assured master of his tools—pursued in his best-finished works the method which he recommended to others—viz., to advance the shadow portions of the work, and blend the half-tints to the required forms, before adding the lights, and those finishing markings which distinguish the master. In our own school, excepting Wilkie and Mulready, in their best pictures, we have had few painters who did simple justice to their natural gifts by taking honest pains. It is otherwise with several contemporary French artists and some of the Flemish, and they have their reward in European appreciation. But careful, conscientious fidelity was the rule, not the exception, with the old masters in all branches of art; though it is especially noticeable in their portraiture, merely because we are all naturally educated as critics of the human face. This is the great lesson to be derived from every collection which Time, the severest critic, has preserved to us: and the present opportunity of pressing home the lesson should not be missed, seeing, as we do, our annual exhibitions overrun with crude and hasty specimens of mere pictorial manufacture, the productions of men who, after learning a few tricks of the brush—by perhaps only some months’ application, or, at all events, after no thorough course of training and conscientious industry—think they are entitled to public acceptance and handsome reward in the most difficult and arduous of all professions.

The argument of this digression is borne out by every Dutch picture remaining unnoticed, however unpretending the subject. Look at those two architectural pieces by Vander Heyden and Vandevelde, “Buildings on the Banks of a Canal,” (176), and by Berkhuysen, a so-called “Courtyard Scene” (177); photography itself could scarcely be more faithful in every detail. Or look at Van Huysum’s flowers (44), or the “Cavalier and Female Holding a Tankard” (194), a gem, by F. Mieris; or the “Lady and her Page” (148), by Terburg—the lady wearing the oft-repeated white or cream-coloured satin gown; or “La Belle Limonadière” (190), by Netscher. It is not that the minute finish of these works is to be valued merely for its own sake. Jan Steen is not less admirable because he paints in a freer style, nor the Dutch landscape-painters because their touch acquires a breadth corresponding to the generally larger scale of their pictures. On the contrary, far broader and simply indicative modes of rendering nature may be equally entitled to commendation. We only contend that a precious work of art cannot be produced without much study, close observation, and honest care. By Jan Steen, whom we have just alluded to, there is a picture (197), singularly Hogarthian both in subject and execution, representing a drunken young profligate asleep in a house of scarcely questionable resort, while women are abstracting his watch. There is among the Dutch landscapes a Hobbema, large and fine, though rather heavy in the colouring of the foliage, lent by Mr. Fowler. Cuypp also is fairly represented in a landscape (157), with bridge, figures, and cattle, the whole suffused with a pale golden sunlight; also in Nos. 153, 162, and other examples. Lastly, we may mention the “Moonlight Scene” (219), by Vander Neer, which, if only a sketch, is peculiarly artistic.

The pictures by deceased masters of the English school we must reserve for a future notice.

## DINNER-TIME FOR THE HOUNDS.

The word dinner has at times a charm for us all, but more particularly should we have been one of the lucky few who witnessed throughout, from find to finish, that brilliant thing of an hour and forty minutes, which carried us over the stiffest part of the Vale of Brakmore. And if the announcement of dinner be so grateful to the ear of one who, before taking the field, had been duly fortified by all the savory and substantial ingredients of a good breakfast, with what delight must it be hailed by the gallant pack to whose perseverance and untiring industry we are indebted for our sport, and who have possibly, in addition to the run, gone eight or ten miles to cover (which, remember, we have done pleasantly enough on our hack). Besides this, have they not drawn every inch of the Bundiffe covers, with Widmore Bog, Crockerton, and half a dozen other places before finding their fox? And this, too, without having once broken their fast! Our Artist supposes all these things to have been accomplished, and the work of the day to be over. The long, narrow trough seems now to be the point of attraction; and very eagerly, with many a longing look, is it scanned by the patient yet hungry pack. But such is the discipline of the establishment that no hound moves towards the trough without receiving a personal invitation from our friend the huntsman, who, in kennel-coat and whip in hand, stands at the open door. In vain does Madcap coax, or Nimrod whine; they must abide their turn. Ferryman, Gaylass, and Grasper are equally demonstrative, but they, too, must wait, for the trough has already many patrons. Old Albion seems making the most of his time, whilst Challenger and Rockwood have both heard their names mentioned for retirement. Plunder and Conrad are having a grumble over the titbits. They will, no doubt, all have their turn; and when, snug and warm, they coil themselves on their benches, they will, in dreamy forgetfulness, enjoy again the run of the season.



## THE MAGAZINES.

The interest of the present number of the "Story of the Plébisite," in the *Cornhill*, is rather that attaching to an actual than to a fictitious narrative. A most lively picture is drawn of the feelings of the Alsatian peasantry, rudely aroused from their credulous trust in the omnipotence and omniscience of their Government, and brought face to face with the stern realities of foreign occupation and foreign conquest. But the story, as a story, does not progress, and the extremely idiomatic character of the original has this time been somewhat too much for the translator. "Riquet à la Houpe" is an agreeable addition to Miss Thackeray's pretty gallery of modern fairy tales, but scarcely ranks with the best of them. The authoress is drawing too freely on her own personal experiences—a symptom of decaying invention. A residence of some years' duration in Spain has clearly failed to reconcile the entertaining author of "Spain, her Manners and Amusements," to the social life of the country. Some of his remarks are acute, and even profound—as, for example, that of the conformity of Spanish society, so far as professions go, to a traditional ideal, half Oriental, half chivalric, from which it has, in fact, drifted away, and which no one desires to see reproduced in practice. The general tone of the paper, however, is probably, though no doubt unintentionally, unfair; the standard of comparison being furnished by a society in a far more advanced stage of civilisation. "Quaint Customs in Kwei-Cheow," is a highly-interesting account of the Miao-tsze, a race of independent mountaineers in the south-west of China. These people, who belong to the same race as the inhabitants of Laos, differ in almost every respect from the Chinese, and apparently represent the aborigines of the country. One of the most remarkable features in their condition is the singular diversity in customs and civilisation between tribes almost contiguous, and apparently subjected to precisely similar influences. A paper on meteorites propounds the not entirely novel hypothesis that the majority of these bodies have been ejected from the sun, in which case we should have expected a greater variety of elementary matter in their composition, corresponding to that observed in the sun himself.

"The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," Mr. W. Black's new story in *Macmillan*, opens remarkably well. The vehicle is actually one of the dramatis personæ, and the constant migration of the principal personages of the story, effected by its agency, affords a ready means of interspersing the narrative with the lively bits of local colouring in which Mr. Black excels. "Christina North" improves, and develops considerable insight into character and acuteness of mental analysis. The magazine also contains three remarkable papers. Mr. Bryce sketches the present condition of the legal profession in the United States, with especial reference to the effect of combining barristers' with solicitors' practice. Mrs. Fawcett's article on "National Debts" is partly derived from Mr. Dudley Baxter's work on the subject, but contains a concise and luminous exposition of the pernicious effect which the enormous loans raised by France must exercise on the industry of the country. Mr. Fergusson's paper on the new Law Courts is a slashing and most amusing attack on Greek architects on the one hand, and Gothic architects on the other; but, although he assures us that the admitted desideratum of a new style adapted to the needs of the nineteenth century is perfectly within the reach of our constructive capacities, he does not aid us to attain it further than by the suggestion that the late Captain Fowke might have solved the problem, if he had not died just as his education was finished at the national expense. Mr. W. Barry gives some very curious specimens of Irish street-ballads of the political class, which, so far as they go, evince more concern for the Roman Pope than for the Irish Parliament. The writer justly observes that the so-called "national poets" have no more circulation among the Irish mob than Tennyson and Browning among the English, and that their productions are, in fact, mere literary exercises.

The most remarkable articles in *Fraser* are the first and the last. The former is a sudden and unexpected declaration of war against Mr. Gladstone, who is accused of subordinating his policy to the interests of the Roman Catholic religion. Whatever may be thought of the justice of the charge, the feverish style of the attack is suggestive of an infirm and erratic judgment. The other paper is a highly interesting review of Count von Moltke's letters from Turkey, originally published thirty years ago, immediately after the illustrious author's return from his task of organising the Sultan's forces. The grasp, completeness, and lucidity of this unassuming correspondence evince a master mind, and, as the reviewer points out, many of Von Moltke's military and political predictions have been singularly fulfilled. An able paper "On Certitude in Religious Assent," evidently from the pen of a distinguished barrister, is too abstruse for the majority of readers. Mr. Proctor advocates "a new survey of the northern heavens," and a fair-minded writer on Irish academical education proposes a plan for a solution of the problem by the creation of a central University, of which the existing colleges, so far as they are devoted to secular instruction, should form constituents; while students not belonging to any of them might be examined on the plan of the University of London.

"Septimius," the posthumous romance of Nathaniel Hawthorne, of which the publication is now commenced in the *Saint Pauls Magazine*, is, indeed, a gift from the world of spirits. The subject—the love of life appropriate to the young becoming a monomania in a youth of brooding and morbid temperament—is singularly appropriate to the circumstances under which the work makes its appearance; while the idea itself, weird, exceptional, but in no way unnatural, is admirably adapted for the semi-poetic treatment in which Hawthorne delighted; and the incidents are selected with consummate art. The scene is New England, the period the War of Independence; and the style and general treatment bears so striking a resemblance to "Twice-Told Tales" that, notwithstanding its recent appearance, we should be inclined to refer it to the same early date. We are not told whether it has been left in a complete state. Among the other noticeable contributions to the number are an able essay on Mr. Disraeli as an author; good stories by Miss Ingelow and Miss Saunders; a long poem by Mr. Buchanan, replete with hard, mechanical cleverness; and a skilful parody of Tennyson's "Last Tournament," which has, however, the defect—serious in a parody—of being fully as long as the original piece.

*Blackwood* is especially strong in fiction this month. "The Maid of Sker" is full of interest, and brilliantly written, but is open to the usual objection that the truth of representation is violated by the high order of culture ascribed to the old Welsh fisherman in whose mouth the story is placed. The attempt to bring the speaker down to a level with his circumstances is very conspicuous, but not conspicuously successful. "The Two Mrs. Soudamores" is concluded very effectively, and there is a striking ghost story, the scene of which is laid in Brazil. The most remarkable of the other contributions is a simple sailor-like narrative of the loss of the *Megara*.

Professor Huxley, always the central figure of some controversy, is assailed by a duke and a naturalist in the current

number of the *Contemporary Review*. The Duke of Argyll's strictures are interesting only to metaphysicians, but Mr. St. George Mivart addresses himself to a topic of universal concern when he briefly, lucidly, and, we may say, satisfactorily, points out the fundamental distinction between his own hypothesis of evolution and Mr. Darwin's. The second part of his essay, in which he labours to prove that hints towards a theory of development may be found in Suarez and others of the schoolmen, is more remarkable for intrepidity of assertion than for cogency of proof. The best of the other papers is a very intelligent disquisition by Professor Dowden on "The Idealism of Milton."

The *Month* has several interesting papers: an account of San Francisco from the Roman Catholic point of view, an essay on Plato's Republic from the same, a very interesting narrative of a visit to the nuns engaged in works of charity at the prison of St. Lazare, and an article on the Russian Church, which should be read with caution, as it is avowedly compiled from hostile sources.

The most generally attractive contribution to a very good number of the *Fortnightly* is no doubt Mr. Rossetti's melancholy, passionate, and melodious chant of man and the mysteries that envelop him—"Cloud Confines," as they are aptly styled by the poet. Lord Houghton's vindication of the House of Lords is rather characterised by candour and good taste than intellectual force. His Lordship justly considers that the quality of the Peers' work would be improved by an increase in the quantity, but seems to have no other receipt for procuring the latter than an appeal to the good nature of the Government, which can hardly be anxious to raise the prestige of an inimical assembly. Why should not the Lords find work for themselves? An Irish publicist, Mr. O'Connor Morris, argues forcibly against Home Rule, and reminds his countrymen that the concession of their wishes would disentitle them to participate in the emoluments of the British military and civil service. If this fact could once be brought home to them, we should hear little more of the agitation. St. Bernard and "Anaxagoras Chaumette," two men, externally the most diverse, morally at opposite ends of the scale, yet strangely alike in the practical tendency of their projects, are selected for apotheosis by indiscriminating admirers. Mr. Morison, however, the eulogist of the fanatic of monasticism, writes in evident good faith; while the essay of M. Regnard, the panegyrist of the fanatic of Communism, is defaced by the grossest misstatements and the most virulent party feeling. It is something like a *reductio ad absurdum* of the great Revolution to maintain that it was only truly represented or rightly comprehended by the score or so of frantic wretches who perished on the scaffold along with Hébert and Chaumette.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* begins the new year with a new story, "Satanella," by Captain Whyte Melville, of which we can only say that it is, like all Captain Melville's stories, full of dash and verve, but wrought with a uniformity of execution that suggests the notion of mechanism rather than of authorship. The same remark is applicable to Mr. Joaquin Miller's spirited lines on Christmas; and his sketch in the *Dark Blue*, "The Last Man of the Mexican Camp," reveals more of the skill of the man of letters than of the inspiration of the man of genius. Miss Mathilde Blind's sonnet, "Winter," on the other hand, is fine poetry; but the thought hardly comes out with the clearness desirable in a sonnet. There is nothing else noticeable in the number except Mr. Traill's "Grandson of Candide," an amusing satire with an undercurrent of deep earnestness. There is nothing to note in *Temple Bar* except the continuation of Miss Broughton's story, which has a strained, unpleasant effect from being nearly all written in the present tense. *Tinsley*, as usual, is lively and agreeable, without special features of interest. American periodical literature is excellently represented by *Old and New*, published by Messrs. Roberts, of Boston, and the *Canadian Monthly*, which appears at Toronto. We have also to acknowledge the *Argosy*, the *Victoria Magazine*, the *Monthly Packet*, *London Society*, *Good Words*, *Belgravia*, the *New Monthly*, the *St. James's Magazine*, the *Leisure Hour*, the *Sunday Magazine*, *Town and Country*, *Chambers's Journal*, and *Cassell's Magazine*.

The prize of 20,000*fr.* lately awarded by the Academy to M. Guizot for his "Histoire de France" was a substantial proof of appreciation, and probably was intended to signify that the lessons which the illustrious statesman had lovingly laboured to impress upon his own grandchildren were accepted as a valuable contribution towards education in general. The monthly publication of M. Guizot's *History of France*, translated by Robert Black, M.A. (Sampson Low and Co.), has now reached the ninth part, which brings us down to the reign of Philip the Handsome, otherwise called Philip the Fair, and the struggles between him and the Flemings. In the last few numbers the author, who is always vigorously and ably seconded and interpreted by M. de Neuville, the illustrator, has several opportunities, of which he does not fail to take advantage, for following out his excellent plan of placing in a conspicuous position some memorable figures, grouping round them subordinate actors, describing from them as centres and at proper distances various circles of striking incidents, and keeping attention alive by spirited narration and dramatic dialogue. His success is especially remarkable in the portions relating to the crusades and to the establishment of the French kingship, as it gradually but surely emerged to supremacy from the midst of the feudal system. It is doubtful whether the story of the crusades, which was certainly never more picturesquely and impressively, was ever before so fully and yet so succinctly, so accurately and yet so eloquently, related. If it be complained that, just as in the earlier parts there was an almost tediously undue proportion of space allotted to the sufferings of the early Christians and a study of "Foxe's Martyrs" suggested, so in the latter there is more than was necessary—or, perhaps, desirable—about St. Louis and all his works, it will suffice to point out that the author is, above all things, a Christian teacher of history, and never misses a chance of tracing the effect produced upon the whole lump of the world's affairs by any little leaven of Christianity.

The *Era Almanack and Annual* for 1872, Dramatic and Musical, conducted by Edward Lodge, is an amusing miscellany, giving, in addition to the calendar, a number of original papers, some of them of first-rate excellence, by leading dramatic authors, consisting of interesting biographies and theatrical histories; full of information, and compiled with remarkable accuracy.

The first Levée at Dublin Castle for the season is fixed for Tuesday, the 30th inst., and the first Drawingroom for the following evening.

The Belfast Presbytery of the Irish Presbyterian Church have resolved to erect five large churches in that town to meet the requirements of their denomination.

Cardinal Cullen has issued an earnest pastoral against intemperance, which he says is on the increase in Ireland. Journals of all classes commend this discourse.

## THE MORNING PERFORMANCE.

We must decidedly commend the practice of giving a special performance of the pantomime for young children at two or three o'clock, instead of tempting their parents and friends to take them to the theatre at seven in the evening. If there is any danger to the health and life of childhood that especially besets the modern system of domestic and social entertainments it is the risk of prematurely destroying nerves and brain through indulgence in nocturnal habits. No boy or girl under ten years of age should ever be out of bed after ten o'clock at night; and it is cruelty, though often meant for kindness, to offer the young people a momentary pleasurable excitement at the cost of their future soundness and vigour, both in mind and body. The family whose carriage is shown in our Illustration conveying a happy little party to Drury-Lane or Covent-Garden Theatre, immediately after luncheon, will be spared the remorseful remembrance of such fatal errors in the treatment of infancy, should it ever chance to lose any of the darlings now so full of gleeful anticipation. This is a more serious view of the matter than is usually expressed, but we believe that the experiences of the medical profession will bear it out; and the frequency of brain diseases in the early period of youth should be regarded as a warning against customs too prevalent in our time. We are greatly pleased to know that the children going to the pantomime, who appear in our Engraving bent on enjoying themselves to the utmost, will be carried safely back to their home before six o'clock, and that their sleep will not be made unwholesome by the stimulating effect of glaring lights, of incessant noises, and of bewildering surprises, protracted till within an hour of midnight. The morning performance is a real blessing to mothers, if they are wise enough to use it.

## ENGLISH COMMUNISM.

Mr. Scott Russell has drawn up and published a long paper, which seems to be intended as a basis for the revival of what, a short time ago, was called "The New Social Movement." It is addressed to "My lords, gentlemen, and fellow-workmen," and purports to be the programme of legislation for the new social movement.

After recapitulating the famous seven resolutions, this programme gives a skeleton of the legislative measures necessary to carry them into effect. The first resolution involves the appropriation of land in order to form town lands, village lands, and homesteads for the healthful rearing and training of English families. The capital wanted for this enterprise throughout the kingdom will be 150 millions sterling. The rentals of the cottages and gardens will defray the interest and repayment of this 150 millions, and Consols for the amount of the property tax and Government annuities for the rents of the cottages and gardens afford the requisite means for enabling our villages and towns to appropriate the lands and to erect the cottages and other buildings. Every town or village is to be required to govern itself; the community is to vote by heads of families, and choose a Mayor, who shall be compelled to serve, being paid at the rate of one shilling for each inhabitant, out of which sum he shall pay all subordinates. Then each community must possess its public market, to which the stores of village food must be brought in bulk, divided according to the wants of the consumers, and then distributed by an organised system. Next comes the organisation of the public service for the common good, and the bill to be introduced for this purpose is only a preliminary one. It is an adoption of the Swiss postal, carriage, and parcel-delivery system, in such a way that one may have a rasher of bacon or a dozen of eggs delivered by post as easily as he now receives his letters. The subject of technical education comes next. The concluding measure is a bill for limiting a legal day's work to eight hours; but the details of this project are not given.

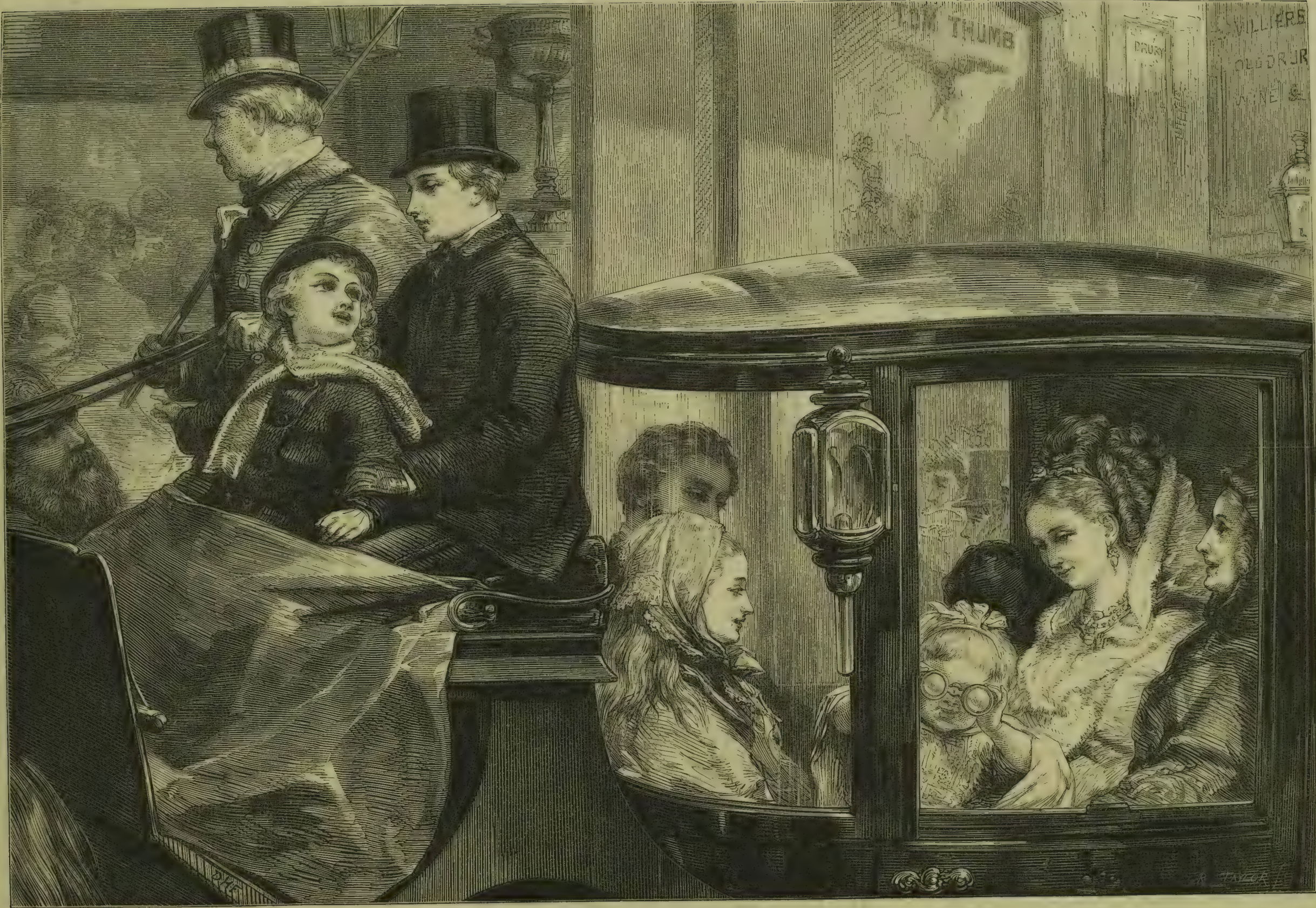
In conclusion, Mr. Russell asks "my Lords, gentlemen, and fellow-workmen to consider these various propositions with a view of correcting and maturing them into fitness for laws. Whether," he says, "they should be all comprehended in a single enactment or in a group of enactments, or whether each resolution should be the subject of a separate law, and whether, if separated, they should be brought forward simultaneously, or successively follow each other in some order, are all matters for your earnest consideration." He asks them to take into consideration these questions, "not as isolated measures tending to better only a part of an ill-conditioned human being, but as the elements of a condition of life tending to better and elevate the physical, moral, and intellectual wellbeing of the whole man."

The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer were present at the distribution of the art-prizes given by the Royal Dublin Society on Saturday.

A violent storm of wind, rain, and hail occurred in London last Friday evening, and during the night a great quantity of rain fell. The weather seems to have been much more severe in the provinces. A Portsmouth telegram says:—A terrific storm of thunder, lightning, and hail burst over Portsmouth about half-past seven in the evening, lasting in its greatest strength for half an hour. The forked flashes of lightning were of wonderful brilliancy. Spithead and the ships lying there could be seen from the shore. The hail lay fully two inches in depth in the streets during the height of the storm. At Northampton the gale blew so strongly that one of the gasometers was destroyed. Fortunately the gas escaped without doing any injury. Accounts received from various parts of Scotland state that a severe snowstorm commenced early in the morning, and continued for four or five hours. In Edinburgh the snow lay about four or five inches deep. Many of the telegraph wires both in town and country broke under the weight of the snow. During a thunderstorm at Sheffield, on Thursday week, a man was killed by lightning.

A return of the emigration from the Mersey during the past year shows a considerable increase in the number of emigrants as compared with the year 1870. This augmentation arises principally from the emigration of foreigners. The number of Irish and Scotch emigrants has diminished. This diminution may, however, be accounted for by the fact that an increased number of vessels sail for Canada and the United States from the Clyde and from the north and south ports of Ireland. During the year the total number of emigrants leaving the Mersey for the United States was 134,885, of whom 68,509 were English, 2483 Scotch, 26,414 Irish, and 37,479 foreigners. For the year, there emigrated to Canada 20,167 persons, of whom 14,427 were English, 4 Scotch, 40 Irish, and 5696 foreigners. One ship only sailed to New Brunswick, carrying 7 cabin and 4 steerage passengers, of whom 10 were English and one Irish. To Victoria 789 sailed, of whom 457 were English, 108 Scotch, 151 Irish, and 73 foreigners. During 1871 the total number of passengers leaving the Mersey was 155,852, showing an increase over 1870 of 3154. Of vessels under and not under the Act there is also an increase of 49.





GOING TO THE MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE PANTOMIME.







## THE CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

## DRURY LANE.

As we have already stated, the hero of the Drury-Lane pantomime is "Tom Thumb." He appears, as usual, under the protection of Mr. E. L. Blanchard, who presents him to us under new lights, and with associations which have considerable interest, as well as novelty. We have already sketched the story of the opening, but our Illustration renders a little more detail needful. More than once after his first production Tom is lost and found. But first he has to be produced, and this event is thus brought about. Gaffer Thumb and his wife Goody (Mr. H. Naylor and Mr. Francis), the supposed parents of the little hero, give utterance to the whimsical wish that their future heir, if they have one, shall be no bigger than their thumb, and through the art of Merlin (Mr. Brittain Wright) their wish is gratified. A tiny boy, admirably represented by Master John Manley, is miraculously introduced to the humble couple as their son, who at once addresses them as "papa" and "mamma," and informs them that his name is Tom Thumb. But he is soon lost; for, watching the preparation of a pudding, he falls into the dish, and is tied up by his mother in the pudding-bag and duly deposited in the saucepan. But, lo! the bag becomes troublesome, an animated plague, so that Goody hands it over to a travelling tinker, wondering what could have become of the child. In due course King Arthur (Mr. Fred. Vokes) appears on the scene, and, warned by Merlin, looks out for the living infant destined to serve in the capacity of his friend and guide. Who can this be but Tom Thumb?—who puts in an appearance when wanted, and extricates himself from the pudding-bag, but to be immediately swallowed by the traditional cow, who has no sooner disgorged him than he is borne off by a crow, who drops him into the mouth of Gumbo, the giant. The latter in turn discharges him into the river, where he is swallowed by a salmon. We are now introduced into King Arthur's own kitchen, where the monarch, surrounded by his knights, is present at the making of the wonderful pie, which is attended with the songs and dances of the latter. The Princess Guinevere (Miss Alice Hamilton) soon joins the party, and the marvellous salmon is cut open, and the rescued Tom, to the wonderment of all, emerges, like another Jonah, but smaller in size, from the body of the fish. His valour, however, is greater than his bulk; for no sooner is he delivered than he takes arms, not "against a sea of troubles," but Arthur and his chivalric guard. Tom is knighted, becomes a general, and leads his lilliputian army to an encampment by moonlight. But Arthur becomes jealous of him, for the Queen shows an unmistakable liking for the diminutive hero. Supernatural aid ultimately becomes needful, and the transformation scene in fairyland. No description can do this justice. A bouquet of revolving flowers, each filled with gold and silver fairies, tinted alternately with the golden rays of the sun, the silver rays of the moon, the ruby hues of the sunset, and the deepening shadows of the midnight, is the simple but brilliant contrivance in which Mr. Beverly has invested all the riches of his genius. The pantomime altogether commends itself to children. It opens with an appeal to their taste in a group of little girls dressed as dolls, who reside in the three floors of a doll's house, receive company, make beds, and cook the dinner. This scene is followed by one of superlative beauty, in which the entire stage is made to represent a drawing-room ornament of Dresden china, shepherds and shepherdesses of all colours, with golden cages and flower-baskets, all intensified by the lime light, and closing with a Watteau ballet, led by Mlle. Marie Gillet, one of the most graceful of dancers. Altogether, this pantomime forms a superb spectacle.

## HAYMARKET.

The piece at the Haymarket, in which Mr. Gilbert has exhibited so much of his fancy on the subject of Pygmalion and his classical love of the statue in which he had embodied his idea of female beauty, was produced some weeks ago; but, no doubt, it was intended to form an attraction for the Christmas holidays, and is well calculated to serve the purpose. Having already described the plot at full, it is unnecessary for us to dwell upon its various incidents. The acting of Miss Robertson as Galatea, and that of Miss Hill as Cynisca, when the latter rises to tragic passion and utters the curse of blindness on her delinquent husband, are evidences that dramatic power of the highest class is not wanting to the stage. This mythological comedy affords abundant opportunity for varied emotion. Its success gives hope that there is yet a future for the poetic drama. It may be well to repeat that the statue which has caused all this strife of passion is carved by Mr. P. B. Phillips, R.A., and is most skillfully executed. In the end, Galatea, to remedy the mischief which she has innocently occasioned, returns to her marble shape, and Pygmalion becomes reconciled to his wife, forming a tableau on which the scene finally closes.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.

We have given an Illustration from the pantomime of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves." The story is too familiar both to young and old to need description. The reader will recognise the story in Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett's version, which has been ingeniously contrived for the Crystal Palace stage. It is very satisfactorily mounted, and remarkably well-performed. The Brothers Payne are admirable as usual, and Miss F. Farren as Morgiana cannot be otherwise than charming and clever. Abdallah, the robber-chief, was gallantly represented by Miss Wilson; and Miss Tremaine, as Hassarac, sang effectively. The pantomime was played before thousands of spectators, a large proportion of whom were children, and the knowledge of this appeared to animate the performers to the utmost effort. The other entertainments of the palace were all efficiently carried out; and were it our cue to describe them all, we should find abundance of opportunity for commendation. But our duty on this occasion is strictly limited to the pantomime, which was superbly mounted in regard to its scenery and appointments, and does credit to all concerned in its production.

It is announced on authority, with reference to rumours as to the election of a successor to the present Speaker, that "the nomination of Mr. Brand will receive the support of the Government."

A railway collision took place, on Monday morning, at the Attercliffe station. By an inadvertence the Sheffield train left the platform before the line was clear and ran into some trucks. Several of the passengers were hurt.

An extensive series of photographic studies, by Mr. Payne Jennings, illustrating the "Beauties of Irish Scenery," has been published by Messrs. Marion, which deserves to become one of the most favourite sets of the kind. The "prints" are nearly all excellent examples of photographic manipulation; and they reveal a world of beauty, comparatively little known to the English tourist, in the scenery they reproduce. Among the photographs are many of the finest views in the Lakes of Killarney; on the course of the Dargle, in the county of Wicklow; at Glenavra, in Antrim; and in the county of Down.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

As steeplechasing up to the present time has proved singularly flat and uninteresting, and every fact connected with the racing season of 1871 has been discussed over and over again, the entries for the great spring handicaps, which appeared in last week's *Calendar*, proved very acceptable. We are indebted to the *Sportsman* for the following comparative table of the number of entries for the last eight years:—

	1863.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
City and Suburban	170	128	113	141	107	140	165	156
Great Metropolitan	94	75	82	94	47	85	74	76
Northamptonshire Stakes	97	80	84	96	80	81	51	49
Newmarket Handicap	67	46	59	69	6	69	81	57
Chester Cup	164	156	150	140	126	123	124	103

From this it will be seen that, with the exception of the Great Metropolitan, there is a slight falling off from the numbers of last year; but while the Northamptonshire Stakes and the Chester Cup, especially the latter, show a steady decline, the City and Suburban is quite up to the average, and the Newmarket Handicap not much below it. Then the class of horses engaged is decidedly better than usual; so, on the whole, we have not much to complain of. The most notable names in the City and Suburban are those of Cardinal York, Hawthornden, Kingcraft, Cymbal, Hannah, Chopette, and Modena; while two former winners, Sabinus and Jack Spigot, have the chance of repeating their victories. Chopette is the only three-year-old of character engaged, and it will be interesting to note if she has wintered well, or if she turns out as badly as Victorious, Viridis, Anton, and other brilliant two-year-olds, whose lack of engagements again were so much lamented. Jack Spigot, Kingcraft, Sabinus, and Hawthornden appear again in the Great Metropolitan entries, in which Baron Rothschild is represented by Corisande and the Maid Marian colt; and M. Lefevre, who has dropped the *nom de course* of "Mr. Lombard," has a very large team. Old Paganini, Musket, and Shannon are the pick of the remainder. The 49 entries for the Northamptonshire Stakes do not include many horses of high character. Corisande is again selected to do battle for the "blue and yellow," which looks as if she is considered a better stayer than Hannah; and M. Lefevre has four candidates that can "go on for ever." Musket and old Taraban are also in the list. Like the others, the Newmarket Handicap cannot boast of a single good three-year-old, for with regard to the excellence of the Maid Marian colt much has to be taken on trust; but the older horses muster strongly, and the antagonism of Paganini, Hawthornden, Cardinal York, Captivator, Hannah, and Shannon would be very interesting. The venerable Dalby, who must know every turn in the course, may run once more for the Chester Cup, for which Sterling is sure to figure as top weight, and may revenge his Two Thousand defeat on Bothwell; while a capital field ought to be made up from Border Knight, Paganini, Cardinal York, Hawthornden, Musket, Shannon, and others.

The eighty-five names in the Grand National include almost all the stock "jumpers," though we miss Pearl Diver, The Colonel, and Alcibiade, the last-mentioned of whom must have made half a dozen journeys across Aintree and did not know how to fall. Old Hall Court may run once more; the invincible Mr. Yates has entered three, including Harvester; Ryshworth is about to try a new line of business; while The Doctor, Despatch, David Copperfield, Primrose, Bogue Homa, Casse Tête, Schiedam, Scipio, and Scarrington have all proved themselves capable of getting across country. Dutchman will do battle for the Antipodes, and the little Lamb will try to score a third victory before he goes into exile.

It appears that Mr. Childers, who acted as agent for the colony of Victoria from 1860 to 1864, only takes temporary charge of the agency, pending the appointment of a permanent successor to the Hon. George Verdon, C.B., who has resigned.

On Monday the Portsmouth Town Council discussed the expediency of taking steps to secure the holding of the Easter-Monday volunteer review in the neighbourhood of that town. In the result the Mayor was instructed to communicate with the committee of volunteer officers in London.

The *Birmingham Post* states that Mr. Thomas Salt, M.P., who a short time ago offered to provide a suitable building for the "Salt Library," and whose offer was refused by Mrs. William Salt, is prepared to accede to the conditions named by that lady as to the terms on which he will give up the premises in the Market-square, Stafford.

According to the *Printers' Register*, there are now 118 daily newspapers published in Great Britain and Ireland, distributed as follow:—In London, 21 (12 morning, 9 evening); in the provinces, 62; in Wales, 1; in Scotland, 11; in Ireland, 22; and in the Channel Islands, 1. These statistics show an increase of eight daily papers as against the corresponding list of last year—viz., in London, 1; in the provinces, 5; in Ireland, 3; while there has been a decrease in Wales of 1.

The annual meeting of the North of England Iron-Trade Board of Arbitration and Conciliation was held, on Monday, at Darlington. The board confirmed the sliding scale arranged before Mr. Hughes, M.P., in October, by which wages will rise or fall according to the realised prices of iron. It was stated in the report that there are thirty-three works and above 13,000 operative members connected with the board. Arrangements were made for lessening the expenses of the board, which have been nearly £1000 a year. Mr. Waterhouse, of London, was appointed accountant to examine the masters' books quarterly.

The *Publisher's Circular* gives the following analytical list of books (including new books, new editions, and American importations) published in 1871:—Theology, sermons, biblical, &c., 768; educational and classical, 661; juvenile works and tales, 716; novels and other works of fiction, 332; law, jurisprudence, &c., 141; political and social economy, trade, and commerce, 157; art, science, and finely illustrated works, 319; travel and geographical research, 233; history and biography, 325; poetry and the drama, 325; year-books and bound volumes of serials, 385; medicine and surgery, 178; belles lettres, essays, monographs, &c., 308; miscellaneous, including pamphlets, not sermons, 309; total, 5157.

Mr. Bass, M.P., speaking, on Monday night, at a tea-meeting in connection with a mechanics' institute at Darlaston, said Mr. Samuelson had published a book in which he described the working men's clubs in Elberfeldt and Munich, which were well frequented, and were managed by a committee taken from and chosen by the members themselves. There were ample refreshment-rooms, where wholesome food, beer, and tobacco could be obtained; billiard-rooms, in which he could see no harm if there were proper regulations against gambling; and libraries of books, not only of general interest, but such as would convey practical scientific and technical knowledge. He thought that nothing tended more to keep working men from institutions of this kind than to convert them into temperance halls.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## LORD KENSINGTON.

The Right Hon. William Edwardes, third Baron Kensington, in the Peerage of Ireland, Captain R.N., Lord Lieutenant of the county of Pembroke, died, on the 1st inst., at his residence, Sandhill Park, near Taunton. His Lordship was born, Feb. 3, 1801, the son of William, second Lord Kensington, by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of Richard Thomas, Esq., and was grandson of

William Edwardes, Esq., who, having succeeded to the estates of his first cousin, Edward Henry Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland (whose ancestor, the first Earl of Holland, acquired the manor of Kensington, Middlesex, in marriage with the heiress of Cope), was created a Peer of Ireland, in 1766, under the title of Kensington. The nobleman just deceased entered the Royal Navy in 1814, and, after serving some years on the Mediterranean station, displayed skill and gallantry at the battle of Navarino. He succeeded his father in 1852. He married, Oct. 12, 1833, Laura Jane, fourth daughter of Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., of Hepburn, in the county of Durham, by whom he leaves three sons and several daughters. The eldest son, William, now fourth Lord Kensington, late Lieutenant-Colonel Coldstream Guards, sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for Haverfordwest. He was born in 1835, and married, in 1867, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Johnston Douglas, Esq., of Lockerby, by whom he has issue.

## SIR E. ROKEWODE-GAGE, BART.

Sir Edward Rokewode-Gage, ninth Baronet, of Hengrave, in the county of Suffolk, died, on the 3rd inst., at his residence, 3, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square. He was born, March 20, 1812, the second son of Sir Thomas Gage, Bart., by Lady Mary Anne Browne, his wife, daughter of Valentine, first Earl of Kenmare, succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his brother, in 1866, and the following year assumed by Royal license the additional surname of Rokewode. Sir Edward was at one time in the Scots Fusilier Guards, from which he retired with the rank of Major. He married, Aug. 2, 1842, Henrietta, second daughter of the Rev. Lord Frederick Beauclerk, but leaves no issue. The baronetcy appears to become extinct.

## SIR FRANCIS CROSSLEY, BART.

Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., M.P., J.P., and D.L., of Belle Vue, Halifax, and Somerleyton, Suffolk, whose death is just announced, was youngest son of the late Mr. John Crossley, of Halifax, carpet manufacturer, by Martha Turner, his wife. He sat in Parliament for Halifax from 1852 to 1859, and from 1859 till the time of his death for the West Riding and North-West Riding of Yorkshire, always advocating Liberal measures. He married, Oct. 11, 1845, Martha Eliza, daughter of Henry Brinton, Esq., of Kidderminster, by whom he leaves one son, now Sir Savile Brinton Crossley, second Baronet, born June 14, 1857. Sir Francis, on whom the baronetcy was conferred Jan. 23, 1863, was a munificent benefactor to Halifax, having given the People's Park to that town, as well as twenty-four almshouses, and having founded, conjointly with his brothers, John and Joseph, the Crossley Orphanage there.

## SIR FRANCIS BRADY.

Sir Francis Brady, Knight, late Chief Justice of Newfoundland, and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court there, died on the 29th ult., at 59, Burlington-road, Bayswater. He was born in 1809, the son of James Brady, Esq., of Navan, in the county of Meath, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1835. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1836; and, after eleven years' professional practice, received the judicial appointments he held in Newfoundland. He was knighted by patent in 1860, and retired from the Bench in 1865. He married, 1839, Kate, daughter of David Lynch, Esq., of Dublin.

## GENERAL SIR JAMES JACKSON.

General Sir James Jackson, G.C.B., K.H., Colonel of the King's Dragoon Guards, died on the 31st ult., at the residence of his nephew, Major-General Carey, C.B., Westwood, Manchester. Sir James was born in 1790, the third son of Colonel George Jackson, of Enniscoe, Mayo, M.P. for that county, by Maria, his wife, daughter and heiress of William Rutledge, Esq., of Foxford. This gallant officer saw much service in the Peninsula, at Waterloo, in India, and Arabia (the capture of Beni-Boo-Alli), and at the Cape of Good Hope as Commander of the Forces and Lieutenant-Governor. He received the war medal with nine clasps for Busaco, Fuentes D'Onore, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Nive. Sir James was Colonel of the Carabiniers when Roger Tichborne was in the regiment, and his evidence in the great Tichborne case was expected to prove very important.

## GENERAL SIR J. A. HOPE.

General Sir James Archibald Hope, G.C.B., Colonel of the 9th Foot, died, on the 30th ult., at his residence, Balgowan House, Cheltenham. Born in 1786, he entered the Army in 1800, served in the expedition to Hanover, at the siege of Copenhagen, in Sweden, in the Walcheren expedition, the defence of Cadiz, and in the Peninsula. At Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse he acted as Assistant Adjutant-General, and received a cross and clasp for his services. His commission of General bears date 1859.

## REAR-ADMIRAL C. C. DENT.

Rear-Admiral Charles Calmady Dent, R.N., who died on the 3rd inst., had seen much active service. He was at Cadiz, in 1810, as midshipman of the *Achille*; shared in the capture of vessels and convoy in the Gulf of Salerno, in 1811, and at Palmaro and Languilla; and was present at the capture of Port d'Anzo, in 1812, and at the reduction of Genoa. He was



at the battle of Algiers, when he was wounded. Subsequently he distinguished himself in actions with pirates in the Persian Gulf and in the West Indies. Dent became a Lieutenant in 1816; Commander in 1828; Captain in 1852; and Rear-Admiral (retired) in 1870. He married, in 1839, Lady Selina Arabella Lucy Hastings, second daughter of Francis, eleventh Earl of Huntingdon.

MRS. ACHMUTY, OF KILMORE.

Harriet H. Achmuty, relict of the late Arthur Achmuty, Esq., of Kilmore House, in the county of Roscommon, J.P., a descendant of the ancient family of Achmuty, of Brianstown, died at Aughamore, on the 27th ult., in her ninety-ninth year.

MR. CHRISTIE, OF DURIE.

Charles Maitland Christie, Esq., lord of the barony of Durie, in the county of Fife, J.P. and D.L., died, at Durie House, on the 1st inst., aged eighty-six. He was the eldest son of James Christie, Esq., of Durie, by Mary Turner Maitland, his wife, granddaughter of the sixth Earl of Lauderdale. He married, first, 1815, Mary Butler, daughter of the Hon. Robert Lindsay, brother of the Earl of Balcarres; and, secondly, 1830, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Pringle, Esq., of Whytbank and Yair, by both of whom he leaves issue.

SIR EDWARD MACARTHUR.

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Macarthur, K.C.B., Colonel of the 100th Regiment, died, on the 4th inst., at 27, Princes-gardens, in his eighty-third year. He was born at Bath, 1790, the eldest son of John Macarthur, Esq., of Camden, and Paramatta, New South Wales, one of the founders of Australian sheep-farming. He entered the Army in 1808, and had a distinguished career, wearing a war medal and seven clasps for his services in the Peninsular War, during which he was present at Corunna, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nive, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse, and other actions. He was also with the 39th Regiment in Sicily, Canada, and France, and on his return had charge till 1837 of the Lord Great Chamberlain's Department. Subsequently he was on the Staff in Ireland, and then in Australia as Deputy Adjutant-General, succeeding to the command of the troops there in 1855. He was Governor of Victoria from 1855 to 1856. Sir Edward was made a C.B. in 1857, and a K.C.B. in 1862, in which year he was appointed Colonel of the 100th Foot, and became Lieutenant-General in 1866. He married, 1862, Sarah, third daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel William Smith Neill, and sister of the gallant Brigadier-General Smith Neill, who fell at Lucknow.

MR. TYRELL, OF PLASHWOOD.

Charles Tyrell, Esq., of Gipping and Plashwood, in the county of Suffolk, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff for that county in 1815, died, on the 2nd inst., at his residence, Plashwood, near Haughley, after a very brief illness, within a few days of completing his ninety-sixth year. He was born in 1776, the son of the Rev. Charles Tyrell, Vicar of Thurston, Suffolk, and succeeded to the estates of his cousin, Edmund Tyrell, Esq., of Gipping Hall, High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1774. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and there graduated seventy-four years ago. He was lord of the manors of Gipping, Polestead, Cotton, &c., as well as patron of the two livings of Shelling and Gipping. From 1830 to 1832 he was M.P. for Suffolk, and from 1833 to 1834 for West Suffolk. He married, first, 1802, Elizabeth, only child of Richard Ray, Esq., of Plashwood; and, secondly, 1823, Mary Anne, widow of T. W. Cooke, Esq., of Polestead, and daughter of John Matthews, Esq. By the former (who died 1826) he leaves, with other issue, a son and heir, Charles Tyrell, Esq., J.P. and D.L., born in 1805.

The longevity this week's Obituary records is remarkable. Two persons were nearly a hundred years old, one was approaching ninety, and three others were beyond eighty.

The Corporation of Warrington have purchased Colonel Wilson-Patten's Warrington residence and eighteen acres of park and garden land, for a Townhall and park, for £22,000.

The Dublin Philharmonic Society gave, on Thursday week, a banquet, which was honoured by the presence in the chair of their president, the Lord Lieutenant. After the usual loyal toasts had been honoured, Chief Justice Monahan gave "The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer." His Excellency, on rising to reply, was enthusiastically cheered.

The Southampton School Board, on Thursday week, resolved that in their schools the Bible shall be read, with such explanations and instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children, provided that sections 7 and 14 of the Act be strictly observed in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any denomination. An amendment moved by a Roman Catholic clergyman, that the whole clause be left out of the board's scheme of education, was lost by nine to two. The Sheffield School Board, on Monday, opened two elementary schools, the first they have established in the borough.

A public meeting took place on the 3rd inst., at St. Leonards-on-Sea, concerning the college for women at Hitchin. Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., occupied the chair; and Mr. U. Kay-Shuttleworth, M.P., Mr. Hodgson Pratt, the Rev. E. A. Abbott, Head Master of the City of London School; Miss Emily Davies, Mrs. William Grey, and Mr. J. H. Cole took part in the proceedings. The chairman spoke at some length in favour of giving women the opportunity of a University education. Miss Emily Davies gave an account of the college from its beginning and of its proposed extension. Mrs. W. Grey and Mr. Abbott also spoke. A resolution was passed approving the object of the meeting.

Lord Hartington, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, addressed his constituents at Knighton, one of the Radnor boroughs, yesterday week. The High Bailiff presided, and warmly welcomed the Marquis once more to the Radnor boroughs. His Lordship, on rising, was received with loud cheers. He stated with regard to the ballot that a "simple and still more effective measure will be introduced" in the approaching Session, and he has no doubt of its success. He and his colleagues, he said, did not consider the abolition of the purchase system as an end of Army reform, but merely as a means to an end. He defended the Government from the charge of having unnecessarily increased the national expenditure, and declared that we must be prepared for eventualities. He condemned the agitation of the Nonconformists against the Education Act. With regard to Ireland, he was confident that in the end the policy of the Government will bear fruit; but in the mean time we must exercise both firmness as well as patience. He emphatically declared that education shall not be handed over to the Irish people and priests—which announcement was received with loud cheers. The noble Marquis received a vote of confidence.—The Lord Advocate for Scotland, in addressing his constituents, stated that the first measure of next Session would be "the Ballot Bill," and the second "an Education Bill for Scotland."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DR. PHILIPPUS.—It shall have early attention.  
J. PIERCE.—Is there not another solution, by 1. P to K Kt 5th?  
W. J. J. KNIGHT.—The card came to hand too late to be available. Perhaps you will be good enough to furnish us with some of the games.  
A. LULMAN.—The positions shall be examined forthwith. We shall be pleased to have particulars and a few of the best games of the match Melbourne versus Sydney.  
MURPHY.—Our Knight's Tour No. VII. possesses those very numerical properties you wish to see. The figures added vertically or horizontally amount in each column to the same sums.  
ADDITIONAL SOLUTIONS OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR No. VII. have been received from Marian Draper, Kenilworth—Murphy—Gyp—D. D.—Balfour—C. P. O.—M. N. P.—Friburg—Lionel—W. R.—F. A. S.—Glarryford—Ernestine—Laura—B. A.—F. W. G.—I. Octa—Pip—Seymour—Drury—Willy—Felix. The solutions from W. Scammell—P. Faulkner—E. A. Allen, of Oporto—and Mathematicus are perfect, geometrically, numerically, and syllabically.  
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1452 has been received since the appearance of our former list from W. H. D.—N. M.—W. B. H.—Emma Faham—E. Lord—Comte d'Ording—Jerry—Mareschal—B. W. E.—Pip—E. G. D.—W. B.—H. T. K.—W. Saunders—Ellen—B. A.—Manfred and Man Friday—Barney—C. H. T.—Kopo—Civis—A. Swede—Lorrimer—F. R. S.—W. E. P.—Flanchetto—L. S. D.

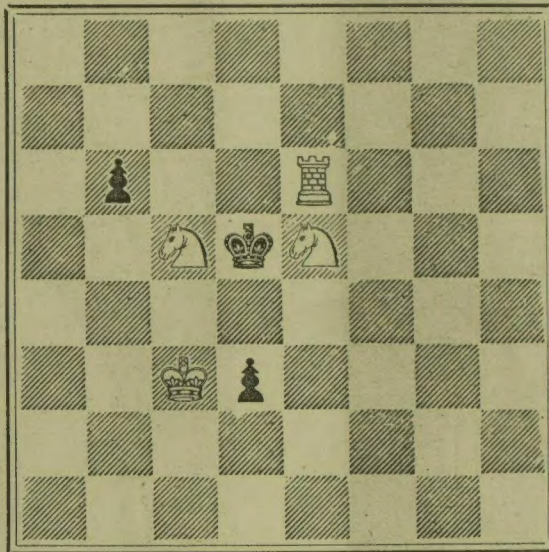
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1453.  
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt to K Kt 6th (ch) K to K B 4th (best)  
2. R to Q R 8th P to B 8th, becoming a Queen.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1454.  
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt to K 6th K to Q B 3rd\*  
2. Q to Q B 4th (ch) K to Q 2nd  
\*1. B to K B 3rd†  
2. K to K Kt 7th B to K 4th  
3. Kt to K Kt 5th Any move  
4. Q mates.  
†1. B to Q sq. or B to K Kt 4th  
2. Kt to Q B 3rd (ch) K moves  
3. Q mates.

PROBLEM No. 1455.

By Mr. A. LULMAN, of Melbourne.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS CONGRESS AT CLEVELAND, U.S.

The Chess Meeting at Cleveland announced in our Paper of Nov. 18 last, took place at the period appointed—namely, from Dec. 5 to Dec 15, inclusive. The chief part of this time was occupied by the two tournaments—one for first-class competitors, the other for players of a lower grade. There were, besides, some interesting consultation games; and Captain Mackenzie contributed to the interest of the meeting by playing eleven games simultaneously against that number of opponents, giving half of them a Knight, and losing only one game. What was of far more importance to the progress of American chess than all the play, a regular chess association was formed, of which the particulars are given below, having for its object the holding of tournaments in various cities of the country, and the general advancement of the game throughout America. The following table shows the exact score made by each champion in the Grand Tournament. The result of the second class competition was that Mr. Gortelard won the first prize, and Mr. Stark the second.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE,

showing the final result of the play in the chief Tourney at Cleveland, U.S.

	Mackenzie.	Hosmer.	Elder.	Judd.	Ware.	Smith.	Harding.	Johnston.	Houghton.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
G. H. Mackenzie	14	2	3							14	2	3
H. Hosmer	0	12	4	2						12	4	2
F. H. Elder	0	0	11	5	3					11	5	3
Max Judd	0	0	0	10	6	3				10	6	3
P. Ware	0	0	0	0	9	7	2			9	7	2
H. D. Smith	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	0		9	7	0
H. Harding	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	2	4	12	2
A. Johnston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	1		
W. B. Houghton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0

In the above table \* indicates a won game, 0 indicates a lost game, || indicates a drawn game.

Captain Mackenzie gained the first prize, 100 dols.; Mr. Hosmer the second prize, 50 dols.; Mr. Elder the third, 40 dols.; Mr. Judd the 4th, 30 dols.; Mr. Ware the 5th, 25 dols.; Mr. Smith the sixth, 15 dols.; and Mr. Harding the seventh, 10 dols.

After the termination of the play a regular national chess organisation was formed, and the following constitution adopted:—

Art. 1. This association shall be known as the "American Chess Association."

Art. 2. Its objects are the general promotion of the game of chess and the holding of annual tournaments for play.

Art. 3. The officers of this association shall be a president, vice-presidents (selected from each State), a treasurer, general secretary, an associate secretary, and an executive committee of five persons, of which the president shall be chairman.

Art. 4. The duties of these officers shall be the usual ones appertaining to such positions, but the executive committee shall have the general control of the affairs of the association.

Art. 5. Any person may become a member of this association on his application being approved by the executive committee, or a majority thereof, and on paying an initiation fee of one dollar.

Art. 6. The annual membership dues shall be one dollar, but no membership dues shall be required to be paid during the first year after joining the association.

Art. 7. A playing and problem tournament shall be held each year, the place and time to be selected by the executive committee, who shall make all necessary arrangements therefor.

The officers were chosen, and consist of the under-mentioned gentlemen:—President—P. Ware, jun., of Boston.

Vice-Presidents—Major Bartlett, of Massachusetts; G. H. Mackenzie, of New York; H. Kennicott, of Illinois; G. Greiling, of Michigan; J. A. Galbraith, of Mississippi; C. A. Maurian, of Louisiana; O. A. Brownson, jun., of Iowa; W. G. Yates, of Ohio; Jacob Elson, of Pennsylvania; Stanley Jones, of the District of Columbia.

Treasurer—J. S. Turner, of New York City.

Secretary—J. G. White, of Cleveland.

Associate Secretary—D. E. Delmar, of New York.

Executive Committee—P. Ware, of Massachusetts; J. T. Irving, of New York; A. Zerega, of New York; H. Hosmer, of Illinois; and G. Greiling, of Michigan.

† Mr. Houghton, being obliged to leave Cleveland before the end of the congress, forfeited two games to each of Messrs. Harding, Smith, and Ware.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir Peregrine Palmer Fuller-Palmer-Acland, Bart., who died, at his seat, Fairfield, Somerset, Oct. 25 last, aged eighty-one, was proved, on the 30th ult., under £70,000 personality, by his son-in-law, Sir Alexander Bateman Fuller-Acland-Hood, Bart., and his wife, Dame Isabel Harriet Fuller-Acland-Hood, the testator's daughter, the names of Fuller-Acland being assumed on their marriage. The will is dated Dec. 2, 1869. The testator bequeaths to his said daughter a legacy of £10,000, and to each of her children a legacy of £1000. There are numerous small legacies to friends to purchase rings or other tokens of remembrance. He has left legacies to all his servants, describing them—housekeepers, gardeners, bailiffs, coachmen, grooms, housemaids, nurses, lady's-maid, carpenters, and others in his service. The residue of his property, real and personal, he devises and bequeaths to his said daughter, Lady Hood, and her husband.

The will of George Moore, Esq., late of Appleby Hall, Leicester, J.P., Deputy Lieutenant for the counties of Leicester and Derby, High Sheriff in 1837, and lord of the manor, who died Aug. 26 last, at Camisky House, Fort William, Inverness, N.B., aged sixty, was proved in London, under £30,000 personality, by his son, John George Moore, Esq.; his son-in-law, Vaughan Hanning Lee, Esq.; and Samuel William Clowes, Esq., of Woodhouse, Leicester, the joint acting executors. He devises to his eldest son, George John Moore, his mansion, Appleby Hall, with the furniture, pictures, jewels, diamonds, objects of art and taste, carriages, horses, farming stock, and agricultural implements. He leaves the advowson of the rectory of Appleby to his executors, to present the same to his son, Charles Thomas Moore, to whom he leaves a legacy of £2000 and £500 a year until he succeeds to the manor of Kirkstead and other estates devised by the will of the late Thomas Moore, Esq., of Ruddington, Notts. He bequeaths to each of his daughters a legacy of £10,000. The surplus residue he bequeaths to the person entitled to the estates under settlement.

The will of the Right Hon. Lady Georgina Catherine Murray, of Ashurst Lodge, Sunninghill, Berks, was proved under £18,000; that of the Hon. Dorothea Anne Law, wife of the Hon. Spencer Law, of Richmond and Eccleston-square, under £12,000; that of Mrs. Frances Burford, of Blackheath, under £120,000; and that of Charles Faulkner, of Deddington, Oxford, under £8000, which contains bequests of antiquities, fossils, and other curiosities.

The will of Emanuel Mocatta, Esq., of 21, Bloomfield-road, Maida-hill, was proved under £160,000 personality, and has the following bequests:—To the Cancer Hospital, Consumption Hospital, Brompton, and the University College Hospital, each £500.

The will of Solomon Mease, Esq., of Cleveland House, Tynemouth, Northumberland, which was proved, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, under £35,000, has the following bequests:—To the Wesleyan Missionary Society, £100; the Bible Society, £50; and a like sum to the Indigent Sick Society, North Shields, and the North Shields and Tynemouth Dispensary.

The wills of the undermentioned clergymen have been recently proved—namely, the Rev. James Allan Park, Honorary Canon of Durham and Rector of Elwick Hall, under £14,000; the Rev. Richard Hayne, D.D., of Bradfield, Essex, £16,000; and the Rev. Christopher Grenside, Rector of Great Massingham, Norfolk, £25,000.

THE CAPTAIN RELIEF FUND.

The managing committee of the Captain Relief Fund have issued a report of their proceedings from the formation of the fund up to the present time.

The total amount of subscriptions received was £56,667, and this, with the interest on deposit account, gave an available total of £57,825, which has been expended in the following manner:—For the relief of officers' widows, children, and relatives, £11,278; seamen's widows and children, £35,678; seamen's relatives, £8146; working expenses, £1833. The balance left is therefore £989, and the committee state the sum subscribed has proved sufficient to carry out the original system of relief. In addition to this total amount the committee have distributed a sum of £5691, which was handed over to them by the Admiralty as gratuities to the widows and relatives of seamen, marines, &c. As Captain Cowper Coles served in the Russian War, his children are provided for by the Patriotic Fund, and are therefore not awarded anything from this fund; and the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund have consented to provide for twelve of the 136 children for whom allowances have been made on account of their fathers having also served in the Russian War. The number of officers lost was forty-nine, and assistance has been afforded to twenty-three cases; and of the 120 seamen's widows left, 112 are now in receipt of assistance. Since the loss of the Captain eleven of the widows have re-married, and have been granted half allowances. The children's allowances are not affected by this.

According to arrangements come to, the moneys set apart for the relief of the widows, &c., have been transferred to the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund for future disbursement, though this fund will be kept entirely distinct from the Patriotic Fund, and an annual statement of its condition will be published. It has also been arranged that any balance arising hereafter shall be treated by the Commissioners as a Royal Naval Relief Fund, with the object of relieving widows and children and parents of officers, seamen, and marines of the Royal Navy generally.

The Huddersfield Town Council has resolved to purchase the Huddersfield Gasworks, at a cost of £140,000.

The annual congress of Trades Societies and Councils of the United Kingdom has been held, at Nottingham, this week.

Major-General the Hon. A. H. Gordon, C.B., has succeeded to the command of the troops in the eastern district.

The first turf of a new railway which will connect the town of Presteign with the Leominster and Kington branch of the Shrewsbury and Hereford line was turned on Thursday week. The Marquis of Hartington, M.P., and the Hon. A. Walsh, M.P., were present.

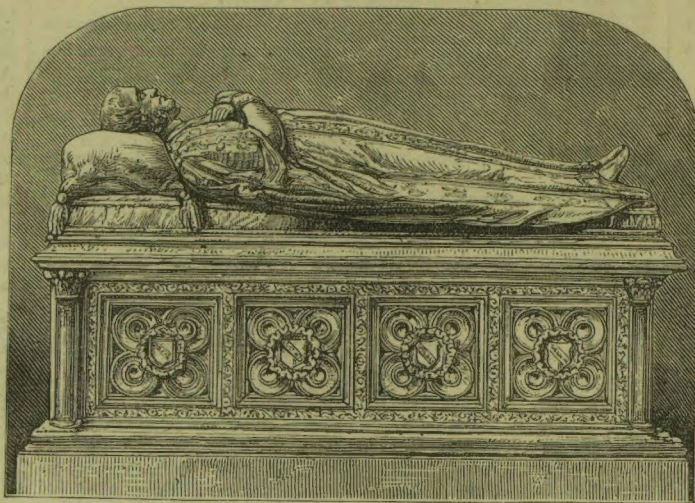
Mr. Joseph Gillott, the steel-pen manufacturer, died of pleurisy, yesterday week, at Edgbaston. He was the first to use machinery for making steel pens. He leaves behind him one of the finest private art-galleries in the country, valued at from £80,000 to £100,000.

A claimant to the Channel Islands has turned up at Jersey in the person of Richard Miles, a fisherman. He was tried, at the Jersey Assizes, last week, on a charge of committing a series of depredations at the dwelling house of Captain Johnson, commanding her Majesty's gun-boat Dasher. He had given out that the islands of Jersey and Guernsey belonged to him. A plea of insanity was set up by his advocate, and the jury admitting the same, the prisoner was discharged, but, on the application of her Majesty's Attorney-General, the Court ordered him to be confined in the lunatic asylum.



## THE LATE EARL OF DERBY.

The mortuary chapel, or crypt, beneath Knowsley parish church, in which the body of the late Earl of Derby was laid on Oct. 29, 1869, was constructed in the lifetime of that nobleman, under his own superintendence. But soon after his death a very general desire was manifested by the tenantry, and a large number of other friends in the neighbourhood, to record in a lasting manner their respect and esteem for his memory; and ultimately it was decided to add to the church of Knowsley a chantry or memorial chapel containing a statue of the late Earl. The new chapel was inaugurated last Sunday morning, and allusion was appropriately made in the course of the sermon, by the Rev. Canon Hornby, to the late Earl, whose memory was especially recalled by the interesting event of that day. The total cost of the memorial chapel is about £3000, of which nearly £1000 has been expended on the statue and tomb. The marble statue, which represents the figure of the late Lord Derby in a recumbent position, with his hands folded on his breast, is the work of Mr. Noble, sculptor. At the service on Sunday morning there was a large attendance. The congregation included the Earl and Countess of Derby and family. Service was conducted by the Bishop of

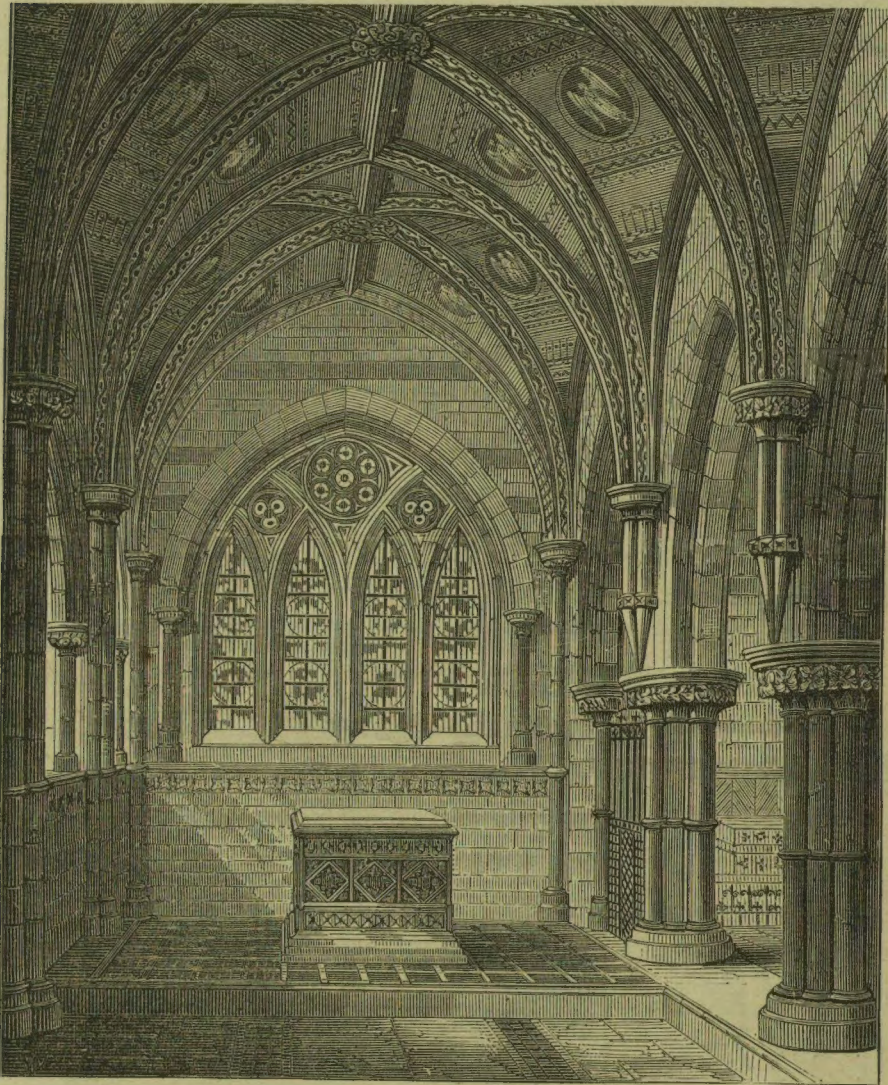


MONUMENT OF THE LATE EARL OF DERBY AT KNOWSLEY.

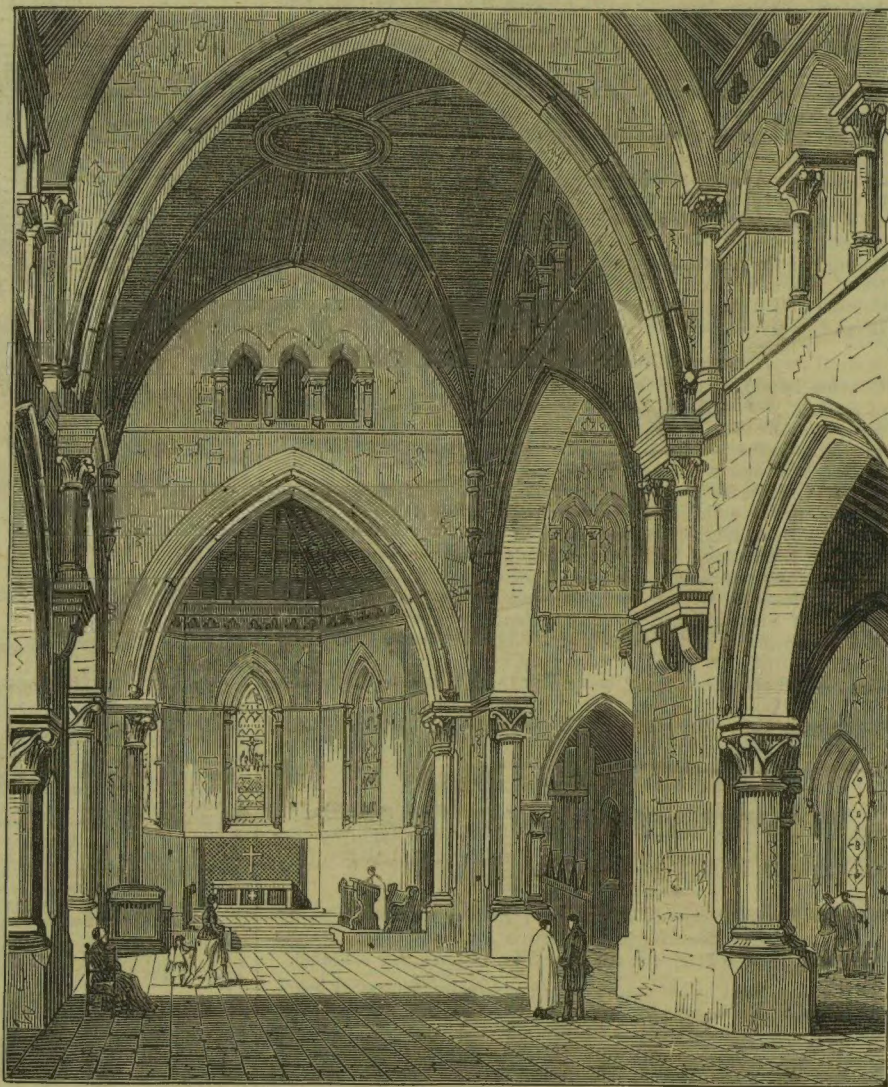
Chester; the Rev. Edward Hornby, Rector of Bury; the Rev. William Feilden, Vicar of Knowsley; and the Rev. J. B. Bolton, Curate of the parish and private Chaplain to the Earl of Derby.

## THE LATE ROBERT SCOTT LAUDER, R.S.A.

The memory of this distinguished Scottish artist is honoured in his native city of Edinburgh by erecting a beautiful marble monument over his grave. The works of Robert Scott Lauder have not been much before the general public during the past ten years, except through widely-circulated engravings. Until then he had been an important contributor to the annual exhibitions both of the Royal Academy in London and of the Royal Scottish Academy; but about that time he was seized with a paralytic affection, which completely checked his career as an artist, and which terminated fatally in 1869. He was born at Edinburgh, in 1803, and while quite young showed a strong predilection for art. Amidst many objections at home to the cultivation of his tastes in that direction, he chanced to become acquainted with the then youthful David Roberts,

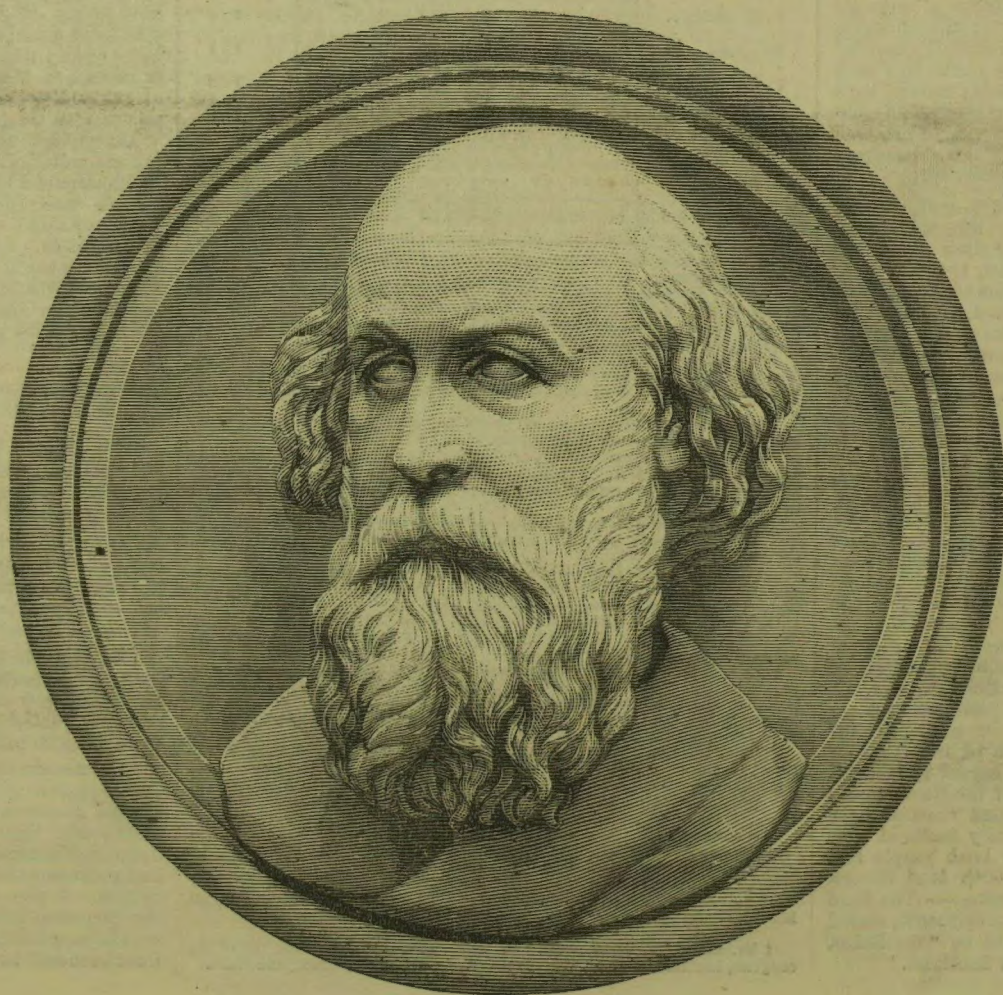


THE MEMORIAL CHAPEL, KNOWSLEY.



ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, POINT DE GALLE, CEYLON.

who instructed him in the use of his colours, and encouraged him in his wish to follow art as a profession. An exhibition of the works of Scottish artists, which was opened in Sir Henry Raeburn's gallery about the year 1817 or 1818, awakened more keenly his passionate desire to become himself a painter; and shortly afterwards, through the influence of Sir Walter Scott, he was entered as a student of the Trustees' Academy, where he remained four or five years, drawing from the antique. He then came for a short time to London, where he studied most assiduously at the British Museum, attending also a Life Academy. Returning to Edinburgh in 1826, he re-entered the Trustees' Academy, then under the charge of Sir William Allan, with whom, and with nearly all the leading artists at that time in Edinburgh, he formed a lasting friendship. One of these was the accomplished Rev. John Thomson, minister of Duddingstone, whose daughter Mr. Lauder afterwards married. In December, 1830, he was elected R.S.A.; and in 1833 he set out for Italy, where he remained five years, studying the works of the great masters in Rome, Florence, Bologna, and Venice. Coming back in 1838, he settled in London, where he remained until he was elected director of the Edinburgh Trustees' Academy, in 1849. He then finally returned to his native city, where he continued to produce large and important works in the highest departments of art. At the same time he devoted some of his designs to subjects taken from Sir Walter Scott's works, which have no more powerful illustrations than Lauder's pictures of the "Trial of Effie Deans," the "Bride of Lammermoor," "Claverhouse ordering Morton to be Shot,"



THE LATE ROBERT SCOTT LAUDER, R.S.A.

"The Glee Maiden," and "Meg Merrilies." The artist's representations of the scriptural subjects "Christ Walking on the Waters" and "Christ Teaching Humility" exhibit his true sense of the dignity and tenderness to be expressed in such scenes. Mr. Lauder meanwhile applied himself, with singular success, to the training of art-students, which he continued till his unfortunate illness. Rarely have qualifications requisite for a fine-art teacher been so happily combined. He imparted a great deal of his own love for the true and the beautiful. Instructions were given in a kindly and earnest manner which his students still fondly remember. The studies were varied according to individual tastes, and no particular manipulation was forced upon the student, thus avoiding the tendency towards mannerism which has too often characterised works by the pupils of eminent masters. The result was that many successful young artists, in various departments, were trained in his classes. Amongst these are Messrs. John Pettie, A.R.A.; W. Q. Orchardson, A.R.A.; Robert Herdman, R.S.A.; John Hutchison, R.S.A.; Hugh Cameron, R.S.A.; William M'Taggart, R.S.A.; Peter Graham, A.R.S.A.; John M'Whirter, A.R.S.A.; John and Alexander Burr; Thomas Graham; G. P. Chalmers, R.S.A.; George Hay, A.R.S.A.; Otto Leyde, A.R.S.A.; Wm. F. Vallance, and W. E. Lockhart. It is a gratifying proof of their appreciation of their late master that they have erected this monument to his memory. The medallion sculptured for the monument by Mr. John Hutchison, R.S.A. is a fine likeness of Robert Scott Lauder, rendering the intellectual expression of his face and figure with very good effect.